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INTENSELY STRONG
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ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
KOWLOON.Tug-boats, Barges, Fast Launches, River Steamers,
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Constructional Work and Repairs of All kinds.

Cables: SEYBOURNE. Telephs: Works (day) ... K.21.
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HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TYRES AND TYRE SERVICE.
UNITED STATES RUBBER
TYRES AND TUBES

New shipment just arrived Ex: ss "Suraga"

| Size | Inch Sizes Fabric | Tyres | Tubes |
|------------|-------------------------|---------|--------|
| 28 x 3 | Clincher | \$28.00 | \$4.80 |
| 28 x 3 | " | 35.00 | 5.00 |
| 27 x 3 | " | 35.00 | 5.25 |
| 27 x 3 | " | 36.00 | 5.50 |
| 26 x 3 | " | 45.00 | 7.50 |
| 31 x 4 | " | 55.00 | 8.50 |
| Size | Millimeter Sizes Fabric | Tyres | Tubes |
| 875 x 105 | Clincher | 66.00 | 10.00 |
| 885 x 105 | " | 70.00 | 10.00 |
| 895 x 120 | " | 82.75 | 12.25 |
| 890 x 120 | " | 95.00 | 13.00 |
| 890 x 135 | " | 99.00 | 13.50 |
| Size | Inch Sizes Royal Cord | Tyres | Tubes |
| 32 x 3 1/2 | Straight Side Non Skid | 85.00 | 18.00 |
| 32 x 4 | " | 115.50 | 9.75 |
| 32 x 4 | " | 120.00 | 10.50 |
| 32 x 4 | " | 122.00 | 11.00 |
| 32 x 4 1/2 | " | 135.00 | 11.75 |
| 32 x 4 1/2 | " | 137.00 | 12.00 |
| 34 x 4 1/2 | " | 138.50 | 12.25 |
| 34 x 4 1/2 | " | 145.00 | 13.00 |
| 33 x 6 | " | 155.00 | 13.50 |
| Size | Inch Sizes Nobby Cord | Tyres | Tubes |
| 36 x 6 | Straight Side Non Skid | 180.00 | 25.00 |

VULCANIZING AND RETREADING
having recently installed.THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PLANT IN THE
COLONYSHOW ROOMS:
PRINCE STREET.WORKS:
RUSSELL STREET.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN TSINGTAU.

ITS CONFISCATION.

The Japan Chronicle extracts the following from the Osaka Mainichi:

Concerning the disposition of the German property at Tsingtau, Mr. Ishikawa, secretary of the Foreign Office, who has been at Tsingtau and who arrived at Shimonoseki on the morning of May 20th, leaving for Tokyo immediately, made the following statement:

"The losses suffered by Japan and the Japanese through the German-Japanese hostilities, amounted to about ¥12,000,000. The property attached as security against these losses, which was sold at auction, amounted to about ¥16,000,000, which exceeds the amount of the losses by ¥4,000,000. This excess amount is to be handed over to the Allied Commission on Debts, to be returned to the enemy nation."

"As the property was dealt with in accordance with the new law, private German property was altogether confiscated, and only ¥10,000 was set as the limit to be returned to an owner, so that a German who had owned property worth ¥10,000 escaped having his property confiscated, whereas a German who had owned ¥300,000 worth of property had ¥100,000 worth of it confiscated."

"The principal items of property are buildings. The number of Germans who had their property confiscated was 29, the number of buildings 35, which are all big buildings situated in the most prosperous localities in Tsingtau. The majority of the buildings fell into Japanese hands on the occasion of the auction. The successful bidders are to commence new enterprises in the buildings."

"There are about 14 or 15 Germans who are still staying at Tsingtau, but, as soon as their property is disposed of, almost all of them are likely to leave."

The justification for this confiscation will be found in Part VIII. (Reparation) of the Treaty of Versailles, where Article 231 says:

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies.

The next article goes on to recognize that it is beyond the power of Germany to pay such sums as might be compiled, and in Annex I to this section it is stated that compensation may (not must) be claimed from Germany.

As damage caused to the peoples of the Allied and Associated Powers, all pensions and compensation in the nature of pensions to naval and military victims of the war (including members of the air force) whether mutilated, wounded, sick, or invalided, and to the dependents of such victims, the amount due to the Allied and Associated Governments being calculated for each of them as being the capitalised cost of such pensions and compensations at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty on the basis of the scales in force in France at such date.

The whole of the German property in Tsingtau was confiscated, therefore, and most of it sold long before the Treaty came into existence, in order to pay the pensions due to soldiers and their dependents mutilated or killed in the attack on Tsingtau, and any who may have lost their lives on board the warships which operated in the Mediterranean later on in the war.

In addition to these confiscations, there were the confiscations of private property in Japan.

It is very arguable whether German aggression forced war upon Japan. It involves, indeed, a new definition of aggression to show that it did. Japan made a proposal to Germany that she give up Tsingtau to Japan so that Japan might retrocede it to China. Germany made no reply to this proposal. This is the aggression which forced war upon Japan, and involves the confiscation of German private property in China as well as in Japan in order to pay the pensions of those who were killed or mutilated in the war. The confiscations, as we know, involved sales which were restricted to Japanese buyers and which were not always effected at the highest offer made. And while Japan's losses are so generously computed, nothing is said as to her gains. Moreover, though it is acknowledged that the sales effected more than cover this generous computation of loss, it is still found necessary to sell up the two or three who have hitherto not been formally dispossessed.

Before the war began, the inviolability of private property from confiscation was one of the most fundamental principles upon which war was conducted. When the time comes for writing the history of this age the lapse into barbarism indicated by the manner in which revenge has been taken by great Governments upon helpless and irresponsible individuals will be recorded as one of the symptoms of the moral decay that brought the civilisation of that period to an end.

A VOLCANO IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

The Director of the Royal Observatory informs us that a wireless message from Rangoon reports that a volcano commenced in latitude 15° 54' N. and longitude 96° 02' E., approximately, at 4 a.m. on June 21st, throwing up muddy water and matter to a height of 20 feet. This is in the neighbourhood of the Andaman Islands.

LABOUR UNIONS AND BANKS AT CANTON.

A correspondent writing in the British Chamber of Commerce Journal on the Trade of Canton says:

The murder of Teng K'ong on March 21st, and the general unrest that succeeded it, produced an unfavourable effect on the notes of the Provincial Bank. The exchange shops gradually decreased the amount of silver that they would give for them, and the Labour Unions took matters into their own hands. They demanded that all cash shops should exchange the notes at par, and by way of "assisting the Government" they actually seized a number of cash shop men, whom they detected giving short exchange and handed them over to the police in chains. All the cash shops promptly closed their doors and there was a run on the bank. The workmen then started picking the bank and when a customer came to change more than a small quantity of notes, they threatened him with revolvers, and some men who were observed to come more than once in a day, were seized, chained and handed over to custody. The soldiers, who could collect in sufficient numbers to overcome the workmen, made large sums by buying up notes at a discount and then taking them into the bank to be exchanged at par. The shops put all their prices up and took the notes (though in limited quantities) giving a discount to anyone who indicated, surreptitiously, that he was prepared to pay in silver.

The state of affairs was scandalous, and the fact that the police did nothing to protect the interests of the respectable traders seems to show that the Government was afraid to come to grips with the Unions. Business was seriously handicapped, and it was only after more than a fortnight that an arrangement was made (with the Kwangtung General Chamber as mediators) that the cash shops should take the notes at par and the workmen should refrain from interference. How the arrangement will work, time must show, but the notes are at a considerable discount still in practice.

The Bank is reported to have made a profit of \$250,000 in 1921. The want of confidence in the notes is largely due to the fact that more than twice the number of notes originally contemplated (\$5,000,000) has been issued.

The Kwangtung General Chamber and the Labour Unions, who work very largely together, intend forming a new bank, named the Kung Shing Yih Hong Workers' and Merchants' Bank. Capital is to be obtained by collecting funds in the various districts through the bodies associated in the General Chamber. Each district is to collect \$20,000, any deficiency to be made up by the General Chamber. Each of the Labour Unions of Canton, Hongkong and Macao is to buy a \$5 share. The Bank when formed should prove a powerful instrument in Sun's hands.

THE DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL COULING.

THE LIFE OF A FINE SCHOLAR
AND LOYABLE PERSONALITY.

By the lamented death of Samuel Couling, says the *Ying Daily News*, the foreign community has lost a notable man. He was born in Chippingfold, England, in the year 1858, his father being the minister of the Baptist Church in that town. For some years he was in one of the large insurance offices in London. Called to the ministry himself, he entered the Baptist Church, Bristol, and subsequently became the minister of the Baptist Church at Totnes, Devonshire. By the visit of the Rev. A. G. Jones he was led to offer himself to the Baptist Missionary Society and was designated for service in Tsingtau. He spent many years in educational work, and on the amalgamation of the Baptist and the American Presbyterian educational work he became associated with Dr. Slater in the United College at Weihai. After some years' service in this institution, much to the regret of all his colleagues, he resigned. This was a great loss to the work, for he was a great help to the principal of the Shantung Imperial University. This, however, he declined. The next few years he spent as a private tutor to a well-known family in Shanghai. When this post was relinquished he still lived in Shanghai, until his death.

Mr. Couling had been engaged for many years in the preparation of a work dealing with Things Chinese. After many years' various work, this has been published under the title of *The Encyclopedia Sinica*, a work that will give him a leading place amongst the writers on China. This was the great praise of Dr. Sayce, and gained him the Stanislaus Julien prize. He often spoke of revising and enlarging this valuable work. But unfortunately death has robbed us of this. For a few years he was the Honorary Secretary of the Chinese Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Editor of its Journal. He also revived the old *China Review*, under the title of the *New China Review*. Under his editorship the Review occupied a distinctive place in the field of literature dealing with China. He obtained articles from distinguished writers.

The Shanghai Municipal Council invited him to continue the History of Shanghai, a work begun by the late Mr. Lan-nig. He put the first volume through the press and prepared the second volume. This is now in the printers' hands and he was engaged in the proof reading at the time of his death.

Such in the main is an outline of the public life of Mr. Couling. He was a man of a strong personal character, which he impressed on the students who came under his influence in his college work. All Mr. Couling's students have marked characteristics, integrity of purpose and virility of manhood. He was a fine public speaker, and a charming writer. He was of a reserved disposition but much beloved by those who knew him. The way he bore a trying affliction for many years showed the triumph of the spirit over physical infirmity. Show and ostentation were alien to his nature, but his works testify to his industry and ability. After much suffering he is at rest.

COMPANY REPORT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following is the report of the Directors for the term ending the 31st March, 1922:

The net profit, after providing for the depreciation of the fleet, insurance and ships' structural repair funds, amounts to Yen 2,013,717.02, including Yen 409,201.50 brought forward from the last account.

Adding thereto Yen 2,000,000.00, the amount transferred from the Dividend Equalization Fund, we obtain a total surplus of Yen 5,013,717.02.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Legal reserve fund | 140,000.00 |
| Directors' and auditors' fees | 180,000.00 |
| Dividend (10% per annum) | 2,000,000.00 |
| Extra dividend (5% per annum) | 1,450,000.00 |
| | Yen 4,670,000.00 |

leaving a balance of Yen 443,717.02 to be carried forward to the next account.

CHINA AND EXTRA- TERRITORIALITY.

INVESTIGATION POSTPONED.

With regard to the postponement of the International Commission to investigate extraterritoriality in China, the Japanese Foreign Office has made the following statement:

As a result of the Washington Conference, it has been decided to organize an international commission, within three months after the conclusion of the Washington Conference, by the representatives of the Powers concerned in order to investigate into the present condition of extraterritoriality and of law and judicial administration, together with the ways and means for abolishing extraterritoriality in China.

But China has approached the U.S.A., the promoter of the Washington Conference, with a desire to ask the Powers concerned, through the medium of the U.S.A., to postpone the said meeting of the Commission until the autumn, next year.

In compliance with the request, the Japanese Government has now duly been informed by the U.S.A. that the other Powers concerned have given consent to the postponement, and thus the proposed meeting of the International Commission to investigate extraterritoriality in China will be held at the time proposed by China.

JAMAICA'S CONSTITUTION.

Kingston, May 9th.

A public meeting held in Kingston has approved the proposal that a memorial to the King in support of the request for the establishment of a wide system of representative Government in the Colony should be sent by the people of Jamaica independently of the document now awaiting adoption by the Legislature. It was agreed that it was fitting that the people should subscribe funds to send a deputation to present the memorial, and a protest was made against the suggestion contained in the resolution before the Legislative Council that the Colony's funds should be used to defray the expense of sending a delegation of elected members of the Council to London for the purpose.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

KING AND QUEEN SHOW THEIR SYMPATHY.

The King and Queen honoured with their presence a matinee given at Drury Lane, on May 10th, in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund. A programme of remarkable variety was contributed to by all the leading members of the Stage and the theatre was crowded. By this generous effort no less a sum than £3,500 was obtained for the Fund. At the very beginning a particularly appropriate note was struck by Mr. Matheson Lang, in his recital of a singularly apt prologue, written by Mr. Reginald Arkell, and entitled "The Street of Ink." It was not alone on the brightest aspects of Fleet Street that the author laid stress; from him also came an appeal for those who had, though no fault of their own, fallen on evil days. For them he pleaded in the following lines:—

Friends! If you do not deem it wrong
To latter substance for a song;
If your glad hearts leap up to meet
The stray romances of the street;
If life and love mean more to you
Than money-bags can ever do,
Then we are fortunately met—
We who are here to pay our debt
To that remote, romantic land
From Ludgate-circus to the Strand.

In an interval, Sir Gerald du Maurier, of Mr. Fred. Taylor's original design for the covers of the programme for sale, and succeeded in disposing of them for 100%. Speaking for his comrades behind the scenes, he, in a short speech, paid a high tribute to the English Press, which he described as "the finest in the world." He concluded by quoting an extract from a letter written by Henry James in which that distinguished novelist said: "We take what you give us, and your admirable comrades, and that we gratefully and proudly live."

At the close the King expressed his extreme pleasure with the entire performance, and his satisfaction that it should have yielded such gratifying results.

CUTICURA HEALS BURNING RASH

On Back, Itching Terrible.
Could Not Rest At Night.

"My trouble started on my back and I was one mass of a hard, burning rash. It caused much suffering, and the itching was terrible so that I could have torn myself to pieces. I could not rest at night."

"At last I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I got them. I felt the benefit after a few days, and after using about six 'cures' treatment I was healed."

(Signed) Mrs. Annie E. Northridge,
31, Merton Lane, Wincobank, Nr. Sheffield, England.

These fragrant emollients are all you need for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

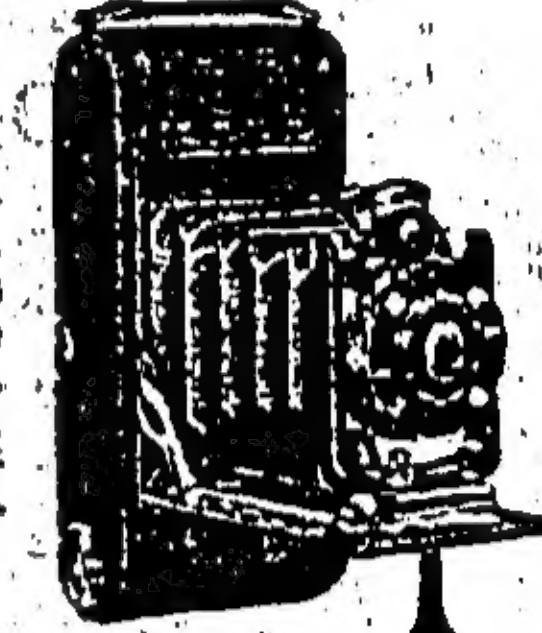
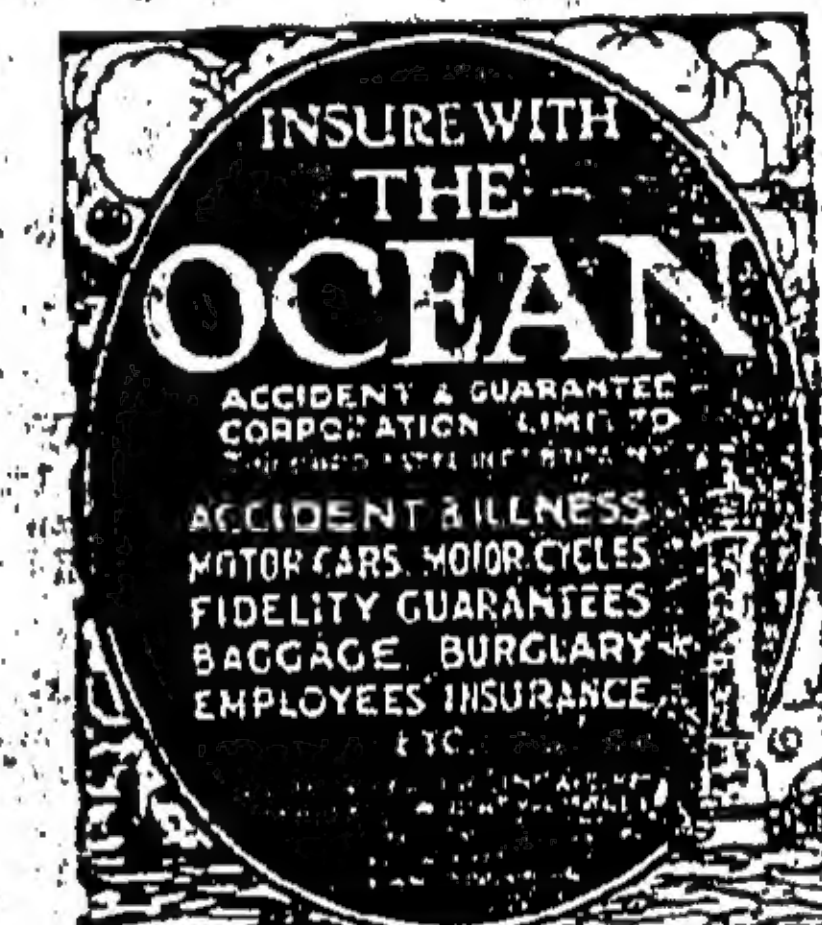
Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Sold everywhere in England. For sample each free of charge. 7, Finsbury Avenue, London, E.C.2. Write for free literature.

Don't Cuticura Soap shares without using.

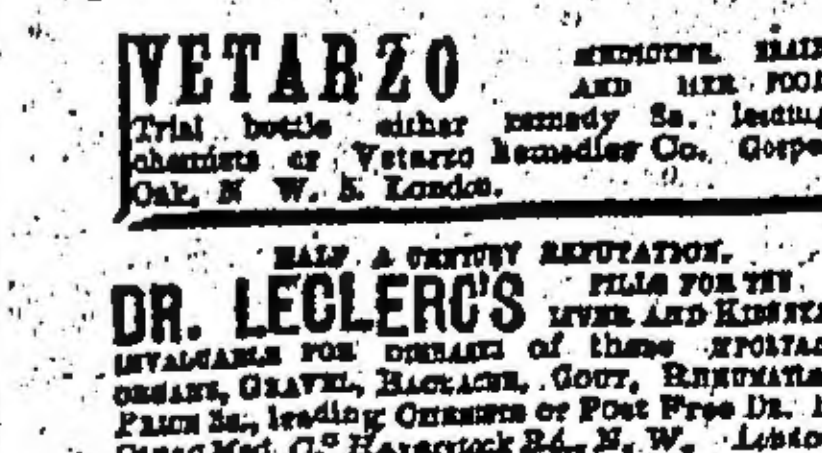
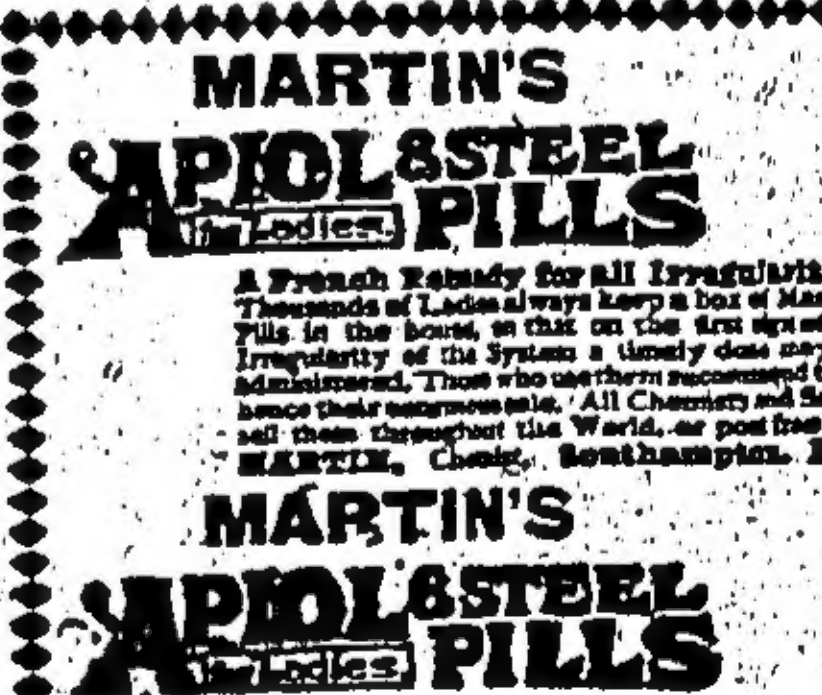
23-16

Take a Camera

If you are going to Canton, for there they are now making history. A vest-pocket outfit is the best, such as we show here. Pictures never die! Get your outfit to-day.

A. TACK & Co.,
26, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI OFFICE—
6A, PEKING ROAD.
AGENTS for Hongkong
and South China,
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
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VISITORS TO CANTON
Should Purchase
BY THE PEARL RIVER
CAPTAIN C.V. LLOYD
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans
PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office,
Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd.,
Messrs. BRYNEN & Co.,
Messrs. A. H. W. & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AVISO

SÃO por este meio convidamos os Exmos. Sr. Socios das seguintes instituições: Club de Recreio, Catholic Union Club, Lusitano Recreation Club, Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mútuos e Club Lusitano a os demais membros da Comunidade Portuguesa para se reunirem hoje às 8 horas de tarde na Sala "Luis de Camões" do Club Lusitano a fim de expor um telegrama congratulando os aviadores portugueses.

O Secretário,
J. C. RARRETO.

Club Lusitano,
Hongkong, 22nd Junho de 1922. [1152]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NIGHT FETE
to be held on THURSDAY,
23rd instant
commencing at 8 p.m.

PROGRAMME

- 1.—Boys Two Lengths Handicap. (Open).
 - 2.—Two Lengths Handicap. (Open).
 - 3.—Girls Two Lengths Handicap.
 - 4.—Two Lengths Handicap. (Members).
 - 5.—Ladies Two Lengths Handicap.
 - 6.—Running Hinder from Spring Board.
 - 7.—Team Race. (Open to Army, Navy & Club).
 - 8.—Water Polo.
- Entries close on SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 6 p.m. to be sent in to the Hon. Sec. V.R.C. A. McKIBBY.
Hon. Secretary.
[1153]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MYRIMIDON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where it will be subject to the conditions of storage at the Godowns. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th July, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1922. [1151]

IN THE INTERNATIONAL MIXED COURT OF SHANGHAI

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of the LATE ZHIL LI KUNG.

late COMPRODOR of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

TAKE NOTICE that by an Order of this Honourable Court, dated 17th May, 1922, the undersigned, appointed Administrators and Interests of the Estate of the late Mr. ZHIL LI KUNG.

Creditors are required to file their claims at our offices on or before 30th June, 1922, after which date no further claims will be recognized.

All debts due to the Estate should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.

SETH, MANCILL & MUIRE,
Official Court Accountants.
7, Avenue Edouard VII.
Shanghai, 9th June, 1922. [1143]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY,
JUNE 26th,
at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

Violinist:
Mrs. BAILEY.

[1147]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

DAIRY PRODUCE.

FRESH MILK.—Also in the following forms Sterilized, Skimmed, Butter and Sour.

FRESH CREAM.—Full rich.

BUTTER.—Dairy, Dairymaid and Shamrock Brands.

CHEESE.—Gruyere, Edam, Australian Cheddar, American Sultana, Colombyer and Pilsner.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

[1147]

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 273

WEEKLY AUCTIONS,

TUESDAYS:—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

[1147]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, JULY 27th, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries close Tuesday, June, 27th. [1125]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 2091 for 200 Shares of this Company in the name of Dr. J. H. HAWKINS, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has been LOST or STOLEN, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to Dr. J. H. HAWKINS, and the original Certificate will thereafter be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1922. [1129]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th June, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1922. [1148]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MYRIMIDON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where it will be subject to the conditions of storage at the Godowns. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th July, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1922. [1144]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE M.V. "GLENBECK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th June, 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Godard and Douglas, on 28th June, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer regarding those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1922. [1150]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, RP, RU, RW.

WANTED.—Large Unfurnished House, Hongkong or Kowloon, Box S. 2, c/o Daily Press Office. [117]

WANTED.—Evening Employment Open to Competent Man.—Apply Immediately, Box S. Y. c/o Daily Press Office. [176]

WANTED TO BUY SECOND-HAND FREMONT.—Large size. Apply stating Full Particulars to Box S. X. c/o Daily Press Office. [175]

WANTED.—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to A.B.C. c/o of the office of this Paper. Beginners need not apply. [173]

FOR SALE.—Two Houses, Nos. 6 and 7, Bowen Road with garden and tennis court attached. For further particulars apply to Comptrollers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. [171]

OFFICES WANTED.—3 rooms, Central Situation. Apply Box S. L. c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET.—OFFICES, top floor, Prince's Buildings.—Apply HARRY WICKES & Co.

TO LET.

NEW EUROPEAN FLAT situated in Wanchai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to COMPTROLLER DEPARTMENT of Banque de l'Indo-Chine. [108]

TO LET.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, Vancliff to each room, FACING HARBOUR. LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

TO LET.

NO. 37, WYNDHAM STREET, TWO STORED EUROPEAN HOUSE, containing 4 Big Rooms with Bathrooms, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters. Suitable for Office or Private Residence. Rent reasonable.

Apply to COMPTROLLER DEPARTMENT, Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. [1107]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.

Further details apply 4893 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

FOR SALE.

ABSOLUTELY NEW

(1) Two 80 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Rev. 225 per minute.

(2) Two 50 BHP. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 24 KW. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back of board field rheostat for each machine.

(3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons.

Apply to Bolinders C/o Daily Press Office

940

NOTICE.

OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from APRIL 1st 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements namely:—

Government Notifications.

Municipal Notifications.

Official Notifications.

Legal Notices.

Company Notifications.

Association, Club and Society Notices.

This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or small "Want" advertisements.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 33, Queen's Road Central.—Adv.

[101]

WATSON'S LOTION

PRICKLY HEAT.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Has been well
and favourably
known for many
years.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUTES RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 22ND, 1922.

THE TELEPHONE QUESTION.

The general public are pretty much in the dark regarding the questions involved in the renewal of the telephone monopoly in the Colony. A surprise was sprung upon subscribers, to the service last month by an intimation from the Telephone Company that the subscription rates would be raised as from July 1st next by something like ninety per cent., and in consequence of the outcry raised statements by the Government have been elicited in the Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE regarding the negotiations which have taken place between the Company and the Government, and the matter has been explained in greater detail by the Government to representatives of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. This meeting was not open to the Press and the general body of subscribers know nothing beyond the statements made by the Government in the Legislative Council in reply to the questions asked by the Hon. Mr. Lowe. Searching as those questions were, the replies leave the public still unconvinced of the justice of this heavy increase in the subscription rates.

The Hon. Mr. Lowe invited the Government to explain how much of the proposed increase is justified by higher working costs, and how much by rental on the heavy expenditure which the Company say they are about to undertake for the erection of a new Central Exchange and a new Central Battery installation, and why it should be held justifiable for subscribers to pay the increased rates before the improvements have been completed or any material expenditure incurred. It is necessary to mention that the Company's present agreement with the Government, expires in 1923. Originally the Company's subscription rates were dollar rates, but when the exchange value of the dollar fell much below 2/- the Company, with the sanction

of the Government, put their subscriptions on a sterling basis—£10 per annum. During the war, when the exchange value of the dollar rose very considerably, the Company's receipts in dollars very considerably diminished, of course, and the Company asked permission to make "a large increase" in their charges. The Government, however, was not prepared to make any concession "except on the condition that the Company would agree to instal" an up-to-date system on the most modern method. It was found impossible to arrive at an agreement until expert advisers on both sides were called into conference. This conference was recently held "with most satisfactory results" and in consequence the Government considers that it was placed in a position to come to a definite decision as to what are fair terms to offer. The Government's reply to the Hon. Mr. Lowe's crucial questions was in these terms: "The Government is advised that a capital of some \$3,500,000 would be required to instal an entirely new telephone system on modern lines; and if the Government's terms are such that the existing Company cannot see its way to accept them, the community must contemplate a "rapidly deteriorating service until 1930, and thereafter rates, to be charged by a new Company, at least as high as those now proposed. It is considered necessary to permit the Company to charge the new rates forthwith, in order that it may be in a position to raise new capital required and to meet the general increase in expenditure which has taken place since the present rates were introduced. The incidence of the increase between working costs and new capital expenditure cannot be accurately estimated."

In the further questions which the Hon. Mr. Lowe put to the Government at the last meeting of the Legislative Council some interesting facts emerge. A new local company is to be formed to acquire the interests of the existing (London) Company, but the new company is "according to the latest records at the Supreme Court," to comprise the same shareholders, viz. the Oriental Telephone Company and one other. That is to say the existing Company is selling its interests to itself at a figure enormously in excess of the value of the goodwill and undertaking appearing in the Company's duly audited Balance Sheet for 1920. Therein the value of the undertaking and goodwill is set down as \$1,000,000, but the Company's expert adviser now values the undertaking at approximately £250,000 and the Government, having made exhaustive inquiries regarding the commercial value of the undertaking, does not consider that a further valuation would serve any useful purpose.

The extended license which the Government is prepared to offer the Company—and which we understand the Company is likely to accept—is, in general terms, as follows:—

1.—The period of the license is extended to 1935.

2.—The headquarters of the Company will be transferred from London to Hongkong by means of a local Company which takes over the concern at its valuation, payable in shares of the new Company.

3.—The Company undertakes to substitute a new central battery system and to erect in Hongkong a new Central Exchange, and to complete the installation within three-and-a-half years. [The cost of this is estimated at \$2,000,000.]

4.—The rates are to be revised in accordance with the schedule already distributed to the subscribers and are always to have in view a return of 12 per cent. after allowing for depreciation and reserve, on the capital employed in the business.

On paragraph 1 we should like to know what is the *quid pro quo* for the extension of the monopoly? and in regard to paragraph 2, we should like to know something of the composition of the new local Company, whether the financial control will be in Hongkong or London? We should also like to know something about the basis of the valuation of the undertaking—how much was allocated (a) to plant; (b) premises and (c) goodwill? In other words, is the valuation based on present high profits? Did the valuers agree on the valuation? The Government's evasive reply to the Hon. Mr. Lowe's questions last Friday rather suggests that they did not. Another question of importance is: Was the valuation based on the idea of the concern being purchased outright by a new Company or being carried on by a continuing Company? And are the public now being asked, in effect, to pay a 19 per cent. dividend on the past prosperity of the concern?

The general impression is that the monopoly has proved an exceedingly profitable one for the Company. Large profits have been earned on the basis of the present rates, and the fact that the valuation of the undertaking today is placed at something like twenty times the amount of the subscribed capital of the Company tells its own story. By selling the undertaking to themselves on the latest valuation, and getting a guaranteed dividend of 12 per cent. on this inflated capital the shareholders of the Oriental Telephone Company would appear to be doing a fine stroke of business for themselves—at the expense of the Colony. What *quid pro quo* is the Colony likely to get? One can realise the need for extensions of plant to meet the requirements of a growing place, but these should be paid for out of capital, as in any other business, an adequate return being presumably assured. "If we do not have the automatic service—and we understand that both experts have advised against this—what is the guarantee that the present service will be improved? Will not the human factor remain, as now, the determining factor? The general conclusion one draws from such figures as we have given is that the public is being asked in effect to pay a 12 per cent. dividend on the past prosperity of the concern, and well as upon the new capital which it is proposed to raise. We are by no means satisfied on the information before us that the Government is warranted in conceding these new terms to the Company.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"MUI TSAI" IN MALAYA.

FULL REPORT TO BE MADE.

LONDON, June 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill, replying to Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, said that Mui Tsai existed in Malaya among the Chinese immigrants and colonists. The Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States were reporting fully upon the conditions under which the system prevails. If the circumstances were found to be the same as at Hongkong, a similar course to that adopted in the case of Hongkong would be followed. He was unaware of the prevalence of the system elsewhere in the Empire.

JAPAN APPROVES YAP TREATY.

TOKYO, June 21st.

The Yap Treaty has passed the Privy Council, and has been approved by the Regent. The ratification will be signed shortly, after which it will be forwarded to Washington.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND BOXER INDEMNITY.

PARIS, June 20th.

The *Union* learns that the Government has resolved to telegraphically instruct the French representative in Peking to reach an agreement with the Chinese Government upon the conditions of the transfer of the Boxer Indemnity to the creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN ENGLAND.

SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR FOR CHINESE FIREMAN.

LONDON, June 20th.

A Chinese fireman of the steamer *Maple Branch* was sentenced to six months' hard labour at Port Talbot and ordered to be deported for harbouring opium and cocaine.

The Chinese, who was charged before Mr. Lindsell, on Tuesday, with the illegal possession of four maids of opium was yesterday fined \$200. The facts of the case for the prosecution were to the effect that the opium was discovered in a safe which had been fitted with a false back. The police alleged that the man carried on a trade in selling the drug to small opium dealers.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

There is nothing new in the reports from Canton except that there has been a washout on the Canton-Hankow railway, south of the Yuntan district, which has checked the advance of General Chen's forces which were moving in that direction to intercept Sun's troops returning from the region of Kiangsi. Flying machines are to be used by Chen's forces in these operations.

There is news also that the Tuchen of Fokien has dispatched troops to assist Chen.

There was a considerable falling off in the number of refugees coming into Hongkong from Canton yesterday. The traffic was normal on the railway. The *ss. Hengshun* carried 800 which is slightly in excess of the average number. There is growing confidence in Canton that the action taken by the Merchants' Guilds will put an end to hostilities. The soldiers in the streets are now being relieved by police, and in the principal thoroughfares only a few soldiers are to be seen. Looting has practically ceased on the Bund, but there are still alarming outbreaks on the Island of Honan. On Tuesday night it is stated that no fewer than 100 houses were broken into whilst a number of people were held up and robbed in that district. Large bodies of Chen's troops are noticed to be moving out of the city yesterday in the direction of Shikwan with the intention of intercepting Sun's troops coming down from Kwansi.

A noticeable feature in Canton early yesterday morning was the resumption of the ferry service across the river. Ricksha pullers were also available yesterday for the first time since the trouble began on Friday.

Sun's fleet of gunboats are still lying at Whampoa. They are all under steam and ready to move away at a moment's notice. Dr. Sun is still believed to be with the fleet.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CHART DEPARTMENT.

SUDDEN DEATH YESTERDAY.

The death of the Superintendent of the Chart Department of the Naval Yard, the deceased officer was under treatment at the Peak naval sanatorium and yesterday morning was found dead in bed. Commander Gregory was unmarried and had only been in the Colony a few months. The funeral takes place at Happy Valley Cemetery at 5.30 o'clock this evening.

RICKSHA OUT OF CONTROL.

CHINESE FARE INJURED AND RICKSHA DAMAGED.

An unlicensed puller of a ricksha was unable to control the vehicle whilst descending a steep hill on the Pokfulam Road, and the ricksha crashed into a wall at the bottom of the hill, both shafts of the vehicle being broken by the impact. The fare (a Chinese) was thrown violently into the road on his head. He was picked up in a dazed condition and sent to the Government Civil Hospital where he has been detained. The puller was slightly injured.

ROBBERS WHO CARRIED TORCHES.

"CURIOUS AFFAIR AT TAI KOK TSUI."

A gang of robbers consisting of three men armed with revolvers and five others carrying lighted torches are said to have entered the house of a Chinese widow at Tai Kok Tsui early yesterday morning. It appears that the widow was awakened by the door being forced open. On the staircase she was faced by three armed men who were followed by five men carrying torches. The armed men threatened to shoot her if she did not keep quiet. They kept guard over her whilst the others ransacked the house. After several attempts to open three large wooden boxes, which they thought contained money and jewellery, the robbers decided to take the boxes away with them. They did so, but their annoyance must have been very great on finding that the boxes contained nothing but old clothing, the value of which has been reported to the police at \$40.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MUI TSUI QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—You correspondent Mr. C. G. Anderson has commented very courteously and very temperately upon my recent letter to you re the *mui tsui* question, but I am afraid that I cannot accept his as the last word upon the subject.

A great deal has been written and spoken in this connexion by people who can really know very little about it—including, I candidly admit, myself; and including the wife of the young naval officer (I forget her name) and Mr. Harold Begbie and the Editor of *Truth*; and all the M.P.s, and belted Eavils, etc., referred to by your correspondent.

Now, Sir, would it not be interesting if we could have the views of people who really *do* know something about it? Would it not be enlightening if we could learn what *view* people like Mr. Dr. Peaver, Mr. Wells, Mr. Halifax, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Miss Pitt, or Archdeacon Barnett take of the matter?

That the *mui tsui* system is liable to abuse goes I suppose without saying; but that it is wholly bad I cannot for a moment suppose; and that it provides a partial alleviation to a very deplorable condition of affairs I firmly believe. I am, yours faithfully,

"RESIDENT."

Hongkong, June 21st, 1912.

DAIRY KEPT IN AN OPIUM DIVAN.

SANITARY BOARD PROSECUTION.

A Chinese, who answered to two names appeared before Mr. Hamilton, at the Magistracy, yesterday, charged with keeping an unlicensed dairy at No. 17, Wing Woo Lane.

The defendant denied the charge and said the place was only used as a wholesale distributing centre.

Sanitary Inspector Taylor said that on May 23rd at 3.15 p.m. whilst on duty in Wellington Street he noticed a coolie coming out of Wing Woo Lane carrying a basket containing a number of bottles of milk. The bottles were embossed with the letters "Wing Wah Dairy," whilst a few of the stoppers used were of the same type as those used by the Dairy Farm. The man escorted him to the Dairy and there he found several cans of milk and a number of empty bottles. A man who was present in the dairy said he was *fok* in the employ of the Wing Wah Dairy, which had its headquarters at Sam-shui-po. Whilst there a woman came to buy milk, but naturally the *fok* said that there was none for sale. The defendant was a small dairy farmer at Sam-shui-po who sent milk to No. 17, Wing Woo Street for distribution.

The defendant said that all the milk was bottled at Sam-shui-po, and No. 17, Wing Woo Street was only used as a distributing centre. No milk was retailed there.

The Magistrate found the defendant guilty.

Inspector Taylor pointed out that it was a most serious offence as the Sanitary Department were not aware of the existence of the dairy. A licence to keep a dairy in such a place would never have been granted as the back portion of the premises were used as an opium divan.

A fine of \$50 was imposed and the defendant was ordered to close down the dairy forthwith.

ANGRY CROWD IN KOWLOON.

INDIAN POLICE HUSTLED.

A party of Indian police recruits on patrol in charge of an Indian Sergeant came into contact in Canton Road, Kowloon, on Monday night with a large crowd of Chinese who were making unlawful use of a fire hydrant. One man was pressing down the ball with a pole. On the police arrest of this man and another the crowd grew very excited and made several attempts to release the men from custody. They finally succeeded in doing so. The police recruits were not armed and therefore at a great disadvantage. Nothing daunted the police sergeant kept in touch with the defendants and sent word by one of the recruits for reinforcements. Shortly afterwards two European police sergeants and a posse of Chinese police appeared and the crowd scattered in all directions. The two men who had been forcibly released from custody took refuge in a tea-house where they were re-arrested and taken to the Police Station under escort.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. Lindsell fined the two men \$5 each with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment.

MASTER MARINER & CHINESE SHIPPING COMPANY.

TROUBLE OVER A SHIP'S PROTECTIVE ARMAMENT.

An action involving a claim by a master mariner against a Chinese Shipping Company was begun in the Summary Court, yesterday, before the Acting Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood). The case threw some interesting sidelights on the adventures incidental to navigation in Chinese waters.

Captain Thomas L. Brown, master mariner, sued the Huang Shun Shipping Co., firm, and Pong Wai Ting, for \$453.57. The claim was made up as follows:—

To hospital and medical expenses, \$190.40; medical expenses, \$89; to four automatic pistols and ammunition, \$250.

Mr. Edgar Davidson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. M. Watson for the defendant.

Mr. Davidson mentioned that there was a rather curious feature about the case. Captain Brown was the victim of a robbery some time ago and amongst the articles taken was his agreement with the company. When he gave instructions for the commencement of this action Captain Brown was relying on his memory that the agreement entitled him to hospital expenses. After the action had commenced and discovery had been given, the agreement was seen and it was found that he was entitled to half wages and half hospital fees. While plaintiff was in hospital his wages had been paid in full and it was thought that quite apart from any legal right, it was only reasonable to drop that portion of the claim. Since then the defendants had intimated that they would ask permission to file a counterclaim for the amount of \$424 erroneously paid by defendants to plaintiff as salary from August 26th to September 20th. Mr. Davidson suggested that it was late for the other side to file a counterclaim now.

Mr. Watson said he could ask for permission to file a counterclaim at any time during the hearing. There was nothing curious about it. He gave as much notice to Mr. Davidson as he could. He only knew of the abandonment of the first part of the plaintiff's claim on Monday. Mr. Davidson contended that the counterclaim arose out of the alleged overpayment, not out of the abandonment. His Lordship said the counterclaim could be filed later.

Mr. Davidson then related the circumstances of the case. The *Fort Wuh*, commanded by Captain Brown, in December, 1910, was commandeered by the Chinese Government to carry troops. On December 31st she left Canton on receiving orders to proceed to Hoihow. From Hoihow she went to Pak Sha with troops commanded by General Ho Fook Shan. She anchored there and an unfortunate incident occurred; the company's cook was fatally shot by one of the Indian guards. Four revolvers were carried for the use of the four Indian guards, as required by the Ordinance. General Ho commandeered these four pistols leaving the ship without her proper complement of arms. The master and officers were helpless in the face of a Chinese General with his troops on the ship. The Captain reported the loss to the British Consul at Hoihow. The ship was released about January 18th and returned to Hongkong, where the Captain reported the loss to the shipowners. They took no steps to replace the arms. The ship then proceeded to Saigon and returned again to Hongkong in the ordinary course of business. She then went to Manila, then to Amoy and again to Hongkong. The Captain again repeated his representations for arms to be procured so that the ship could comply with the Ordinance. There was no question of a refusal; they said all right and did nothing. Everybody in the office gave orders but nobody carried them out. In Manila there was trouble over a breach of some regulations and on this incident the Captain determined to buy pistols himself. He had so far been running with the ship without complying with the regulation. He purchased four automatic pistols and a thousand rounds of ammunition. Two of the pistols were found faulty and were returned. When the ship returned to Hongkong the Captain was informed at the office that the ship was not going to run to Amoy and he was asked to return all arms on board the ship. The Captain refused to do so but said he would return the two new pistols. These were wrapped up by the Captain and delivered at the office in the presence of the Chief Officer. He addressed them to the Captain Superintendent of Police. Captain Brown, Mr. Davidson contended, was unquestionably entitled to buy anything for the use of the ship and to recover the money from the owners.

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The *Fort Wuh*, commanded by Captain Brown, in December, 1910, was commandeered by the Chinese Government to carry troops. On December 31st she left Canton on receiving orders to proceed to Hoihow. From Hoihow she went to Pak Sha with troops commanded by General Ho Fook Shan. She anchored there and an unfortunate incident occurred; the company's cook was fatally shot by one of the Indian guards. Four revolvers were carried for the use of the four Indian guards, as required by the Ordinance. General Ho commandeered these four pistols leaving the ship without her proper complement of arms. The master and officers were helpless in the face of a Chinese General with his troops on the ship. The Captain reported the loss to the British Consul at Hoihow. The ship was released about January 18th and returned to Hongkong, where the Captain reported the loss to the shipowners. They took no steps to replace the arms. The ship then proceeded to Saigon and returned again to Hongkong in the ordinary course of business. She then went to Manila, then to Amoy and again to Hongkong. The Captain again repeated his representations for arms to be procured so that the ship could comply with the Ordinance. There was no question of a refusal; they said all right and did nothing. Everybody in the office gave orders but nobody carried them out. In Manila there was trouble over a breach of some regulations and on this incident the Captain determined to buy pistols himself. He had so far been running with the ship without complying with the regulation. He purchased four automatic pistols and a thousand rounds of ammunition. Two of the pistols were found faulty and were returned. When the ship returned to Hongkong the Captain was informed at the office that the ship was not going to run to Amoy and he was asked to return all arms on board the ship. The Captain refused to do so but said he would return the two new pistols. These were wrapped up by the Captain and delivered at the office in the presence of the Chief Officer. He addressed them to the Captain Superintendent of Police. Captain Brown, Mr. Davidson contended, was unquestionably entitled to buy anything for the use of the ship and to recover the money from the owners.

Mr. Watson said he could ask for permission to file a counterclaim at any time during the hearing. There was nothing curious about it. He gave as much notice to Mr. Davidson as he could. He only knew of the abandonment of the first part of the plaintiff's claim on Monday.

Mr. Davidson contended that the counterclaim arose out of the alleged overpayment, not out of the abandonment.

His Lordship said the counterclaim could be filed later.

Mr. Davidson then related the circumstances of the case.

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RAIN AND THE WATER SUPPLY.

RESTRICTIONS TO CONTINUE FOR THE PRESENT.

Enquiry at the office of the Water Authority, yesterday afternoon, elicited the information that, up to the time of the last report, 3.3 inches of rain had fallen at Kowloon Reservoir. This produced a rise of two feet 4 inches in the water level of the Reservoir, or an addition of 8 million gallons. By this morning probably another 8 million gallons has found its way to the Reservoir.

When it is remembered that the daily consumption of Kowloon, on an unrestricted supply, is 2.1 million gallons it will be apparent that the rains of the last 36 hours have not by any means relieved the Water Authority from all anxiety. The present restrictions will continue for the present but they will be removed at the first possible moment. It all depends on whether the present rains continue, as they should do if the rainfall for June is to be brought up to the average.

MODIFIED FAN TAN.

MAGISTRATE DECIDES THAT IT IS NOT ILLEGAL.

The case in which a large number of respectable Chinese were charged before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy the other day with gambling in a Chinese brothel in Hollywood Road came up for hearing yesterday. The case for the prosecution was, that at the time of the raid, Sub-Inspectors Paterson and Fallon found 23 Chinese in long coats seated at a table playing fan-tan, one of the number acting as banker. The gambling stakes seized amounted to \$404.

Mr. M. K. Lo appearing for the defendants produced evidence to the effect that the game played was only a modified form of fan-tan, and arguing on this point later Mr. Lo pointed out that the Ordinance required that the game to be illegal should be a game of chance. The game played in the modified form was not a game of chance.

The Magistrate agreed with Mr. Lo that there was no illegal gambling and, therefore discharged all the defendants.

THE KIDNAPPING CHARGE.

DEFENDANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Proceedings against the alleged kidnappers of Chan San Kai, the Ying Wa College schoolboy, were completed at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell and the defendants were committed for trial. They were an ex-secretary to an ex-Civil Governor of Canton, in the Kwangsi regime, charged with conspiring with other persons to kidnap the schoolboy, and with being an accessory to the kidnapping. This man's name is Cheung Chu Wan. Another man, Cheung Cheuk Hing, is charged with being the actual kidnapper.

Mr. G. G. N. Tinson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Masters) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. M. K. Lo defended the ex-secretary.

It was alleged that the boy is being held to ransom for \$10,000.

INSULTING LANGUAGE.

PORTUGUESE WOMAN SUMMONED.

Mr. Peter Julian, senior clerk of the Public Works Department and residing at No. 15, Robinson Road, summoned a *nei* about named Mrs. J. J. Gutierrez of No. 47, Robinson Road, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. Lindsell, for using insulting language towards Mr. Julian's daughter on the 11th Jude with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

Mr. Nash appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Russ for the defendant.

Mr. Russ asked for a remand in order that a competent Portuguese interpreter might be obtained to assist with the case.

Mr. Lindsell agreed and remanded the case to Tuesday, next at noon.

SPORT.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

We learn that the Shanghai C.C. have accepted the invitation to send an inter-port team to Hongkong during next October or November.

Word has not yet been received from the Straits in response to a similar invitation from this Colony.

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WATERPROOF BOOTS.



CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WIRELESS SEARCHLIGHTS.

RADIUS OF ONE HUNDRED MILES.

New York, June 20th.

Marconi has announced the invention of a wireless searchlight, whereby wireless waves can be reflected like light waves. These may be sent in any direction in the beam instead of being scattered in all directions. He says he is of the opinion that the invention will be a great aid to navigation, enabling the flashing of guiding beams nearly a hundred miles.

SOVIET JUSTICE.

DEFENDERS OF SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES RETURN HOME.

Berlin, June 20th.

It is reported from Moscow, that the foreign defenders of the Social Revolutionaries mentioned in a cable message on June 11th are returning home. They allege that the Soviets have not kept to their agreement, as they were not even allowed to see their clients or the Russian defenders alone.

PAYING GUESTS.

A bill for fifteen milliard roubles, equivalent to £200, was presented to them for board and lodging at the end of their first week's stay.

SOVIET DEMOBILISATION OF RED ARMY.

BUT INCREASES IN COMMUNIST UNITS.

Berlin, June 21st.

It is reported from an excellent source, despite contrary statements in the Soviet press, that demobilisation of the Red Army is continuing, and it has been practically decided to reduce it by fifty per cent, not only owing to the great difficulty of finding supplies and equipment for a large army, but because certain units are so seriously disaffected, that their retention under arms menaces the State. Whilst carrying out the demobilisation, the Soviet Government has resolved to increase the number of Communist units.

UPPER SILESIA TRANSFERRED.

Berlin, June 20th.

The allies transference of the partitioned portions of Upper Silesia to Poland and Germany is in full swing. The Polish troops entered Katowice the chief town of the Polish portion.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

A CONFERENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL DELEGATIONS.

The Hague, June 20th.

The principal delegations are conferring with a view to deciding on a general plan of proceedings to prevent the possibility of the formation of a small committee, tantamount to a supreme council, whose conclaves and decisions caused ill-feeling at the Genoa Conference.

FORMING A BUREAU OF CONFERENCE.

It is proposed that the President and Vice-President of the Commission, and the chairmen of three sub-committees, shall form a bureau of conference, whose powers will be solely administrative and have nothing to do with the relations with the Russian commission.

There will be a business president to the commission, probably Dr. Patyn, Vice-President of the Dutch delegation at Genoa, who will arrange for the co-operation of the two bodies.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE NON-RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

The full British delegation held a meeting at the Palace Hotel this morning. The Empire delegates are to depart in a day or two, leaving their interests in the hands of the British representatives.

M. van Karnebeck is to-day formally animating to Russia the composition of the non-Russian Commission, on which, counting the Dominions as part of Britain, 25 countries will be represented, mostly by two delegates each. Britain will be represented by Sir Philip Lloyd-Grease and Lieut. Com. E. Hilton Young; Italy by Baron Averana and Mr. Giannini; Japan by Mr. Sato, Counselor of the Embassy, and Mr. Sekita of the Ministry of Finance. The names of the French and Dutch delegates have not yet been announced.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RETURN HOME.

A ROYAL WELCOME ASSURED.

London, June 20th.

The return home of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, fills the public mind, and the Prince is assured of the most royal welcome to-day at Plymouth and London, and also on the journey to London, where great crowds, including many school-children, will gather at the stations to cheer the passing train.

There is every prospect that enormous crowds will be present to greet the Prince on his arrival at London, where the weather is most favourable and the streets are belaguered, and the shops and houses decorated. A succession of triumphal arches has been erected in the Borough of Paddington, each with the appropriate word, welcome.

Window seats fetched high prices and it is stated that the Prince of Wales is in good health, though fatigued.

THE EMPIRE'S GREATEST AMBASSADOR.

It is universally recognised that he deserves, and must have, a long rest, after his exertions as the Empire's greatest Ambassador, which evoke the warmest tributes from the Press.

THE PRINCE'S EASTERN VISIT HAS THE HAPPIEST EFFECTS.

Newspapers record and prophesy the happiest effects from the Prince's visits to India, Japan and elsewhere; and declare that when the full story of his visit to the East is published, the King's subjects throughout the Empire will increase their admiration for the Prince's ability, and his exact and unerring sense of duty.

EARLIER CABLES.

ADMIRALTY SENDS WIRELESS GREETING.

London, June 20th.

The Admiralty sent a wireless message to the Prince of Wales aboard H.M.S. Renown welcoming him home, and saying that the whole Navy had followed his arduous tour with the greatest interest and admiration. The message sincerely congratulated the Royal Highness upon the great success everywhere achieved, and expressed deep thankfulness for his safe return.

The Prince replied with sincere thanks for the kind message, and saying that he had met most of the ships of the naval squadrons belonging to the stations he passed and was much impressed by their efficiency.

WONDERFUL WELCOME AT PLYMOUTH.

Later.

The Renown, escorted along the Channel by a flagged destroyer, arrived at Plymouth at 5.15 this evening. The streets of Plymouth, where visitors were pouring in all day long, were packed. Fifty thousand assembled on the Hoe and cheered tumultuously.

THE Viceroy's CONGRATULATIONS.

Simla, June 20th.

The Viceroy has telegraphed the Prince of Wales rejoicing that the Prince has safely reached the end of his long journey and been re-united to their Majesties and those holding him dear, and expressing profound admiration of the high sense of duty, the untiring labour, and the exercise of sympathy which guided his Imperial mission to a successful close.

THE DUKE OF YORK GREETED HIS BROTHER.

Later.

When the Renown, escorted by five destroyers, took her position inside the breakwater at Plymouth, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. All ships in the harbour were dressed, and acrobatics flew overhead.

The Duke of York boarded the Renown and greeted his brother. Subsequently, the Renown proceeded to Krynham Dockyard, where it remains for the night. Cheering crowds watched the ship's progress through the harbour.

The Prince gave a dinner aboard the Renown at which the Duke of York and officers were present. H.R.H. disembarks this morning.

THE MISSING DRIFTER.

WRECKAGE DOES NOT INDICATE STORM.

London, June 20th.

Wreckage from the drifter, Blue Sky, has been washed ashore near Margate. The fragments on a body, believed to be a Naval rating, was adjourned in the hope of identification. The Chief Constable at Birchington said that the nature of the wreckage indicated that the damage was not the result of a storm.

THE CAPSIZED STEAMER.

THIRTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

Hamburg, June 20th.

It is officially stated that thirty-seven lives were lost through the capsizing of the steamer, which was being towed out of the docks at Hamburg.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

PRO-TREATY COALITION HOLDS STRONG LEAD.

London, June 20th.

The South Irish elections continue to be strongly pro-Treaty. Mr. Sean O'Kelly, the ex-Sinn Féin Ambassador to Paris is the only Republican to be elected in Dublin, where the other eleven seats are distributed as follows:—Coalitionists 7; Independents 2, and Labourites 1. All are pro-Treaty. O'Kelly was only elected after the sixth and final count. Vote counting in the County of Dublin was adjourned at three in the morning, because sixty-four ballot papers were missing. Otherwise, the pro-Treatyites, Mr. Harrell Figgis and the Labourite, Mr. Johnson, who easily headed the poll, would formally have been declared elected. Mr. Arthur Griffith, the President of the Dail Eireann, headed the voting in County Cavan. Other results in the provinces are equally striking in favour of the Treaty, and include one Labour, two Coalition pro-Treaty, and one Farmers Party at Carlow, Kilkenny, where both Coalition pro-Treaty and Labour, defeated 77 out of 100. In Wick, two Coalition pro-Treaty, two Labourites in Galway, where the anti-Treaty extremists Linn and Mellows were defeated.

REPUBLICANS LOSE GROUND.

London, June 20th.

The position of the parties in the South Irish elections at five o'clock this evening were:—Coalition pro-Treaty 47, Coalition Republicans 25, Labour 10, and Independents 12. The changes have been at the expense of the Republicans.

IRISH DEBATE POSTPONED.

London, June 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill postponed his Irish statement, which he was to have made this evening, on the ground that an Irish debate at present might have a prejudicial public interest, as there were so many uncertain factors.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The results in Ireland (Ireland) have been 41 Coalition pro-Treaty, 11 Coalition Republican, 11 Labour, 5 Independent, and 4 Trinity College, Dublin. Thirty-nine seats remain. Under the system of proportional representation the voters transferred from Arthur Griffith's surplus in Cavan have secured the return of the pro-Treatyites, Cole and Milroy.

Mr. Gavan Duffy, in a statement, says that the elections have shown that proportional representation has come to stay in Ireland.

An analysis of the votes in Dublin City shows that 72,355 were pro-Treaty and 10,921 anti-Treaty. The Independent and Labourite candidates are greatly encouraged at the results. There was only one Labour nominee for the Leix and Oriel Constituency, but he polled over two quotas, sufficient to elect two Labourites under the proportional system.

LATER FIGURES.

The position of the parties in the South Irish elections late tonight was:—Coalition pro-Treaty, 51; Coalition Republicans, 31; Labour, 14; Independents, 10; Farmers, three; and Joint Panel nominees, one. The returns are still incomplete.

DAVIS CUP COMPETITION.

THE BRITISH ISLES ENTERS THIRD ROUND.

London, June 20th.

At Rochampton, on the Davis Cup doubles, Kingscott and Rineley beat Count Robeco and Capt. Colombo (Italy) by 6/1, 6/4, 9/0. The British Isles thus enters the third round.

The British pair's brilliant volleying and Rineley's terrific service wore down the Italians, and the Britishers then had things all their own way.

INDIA ENTERS SECOND ROUND.

At Beckenham, in the Davis Cup competition, A. H. Fyze (India) beat Miss (Rumania) by 4/6, 6/1, 6/1, 7/5. A. A. Fyze beat Stern by 6/5, 6/2, 6/1. A. H. Fyze and C. Ramanam beat Stern and Miss by 6/5, 6/4, 6/0.

India thus enters the second round. Miss deteriorated after the first set, Fyze winning easily. Stern was better than yesterday but was obviously out of class. The doubles proved a similarly easy task.

COUNTY CRICKET.

BIG SCORES AT THE OVAL.

London, June 20th.

At the Oval, Surrey defeated Gloucestershire by ten wickets. In the victory first innings' Hobbs scored 143 and Shepherd 114. For Gloucester, Smith scored 141 and 102.

At Lord's, Middlesex defeated Lancashire by an innings and 38 runs. Hearn scored 102 and Hendrew 107 for the winners, while Barnes scored 123 in Lancashire's second innings.

At Brighton, Sussex defeated Glamorgan by 201 runs.

At Burton-on-Trent, Leicester defeated Derby by 220 runs. Benson, for the winners, capturing seven wickets for 63 and six for 75.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

BRILLIANT OVERSEAS COMPETITORS.

London, June 20th.

At Sandwich, the open golf championship was continued in a fine, strong breeze. The feature of the play was the brilliance of the Overseas competitors. The best qualifying scores were: Kirkwood and Hagen 147; Hutchinson 149; Boomer 151; Mitchell and Vardon 152; Barnes and Havers 154; Ray and Tolley 156; Taylor 159; Duncan 161.

RATIFYING THE WASHINGTON TREATIES.

BRITAIN'S FREE-WILL OFFERING.

London, June 20th.

In the House of Lords on the Second Reading of the Washington Treaties Bill, Lord Lee said that the United States had practically completed ratification of the treaties. France and Italy had introduced ratification Bills in their Parliaments, while Japan, where Parliamentary ratification was not required, was awaiting ratification by the other Powers, but presumably there would not be any question in regard to Japanese ratification, especially as the principal Japanese delegates to Washington were ardent supporters of the Treaty as regards the British Empire. Ratification was a matter of course.

Lord Lee emphasised that the Treaty surrendered the historic British supremacy of the seas in a spirit of trust and in the interests of world peace and solvency. Such a free-will offering was unparalleled in history, but whole-hearted Anglo-American agreement for naval equality was perhaps worth more to our security than mere numerical superiority in ships and men. We were running at any rate a theoretical risk by giving effect to the treaties without awaiting ratification by other Powers, because without mutual trust the Washington agreements would inevitably break down and the world be thrown back into the welter of suspicion and naval shipbuilding which was bringing it to financial ruin.

THE STATES ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL SHARES.

CALL-MONEY TO BE USED FOR DEVELOPMENT.

London, June 20th.

The Standing Committee has ordered the Bill to be reported without amendment to the House of Commons authorising payments not exceeding £250,000 to meet calls on the State's shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Sir John Baird stated that the money will be spent wholly for development in Persia.

A proposal that the Company's vessels should be registered as British evoked lengthy discussion. Sir John Baird advised against the amendment, which was withdrawn.

INDIAN DOMESTIC LOAN.

UNLIMITED ISSUE.

London, June 20th.

The Government of India is issuing an unlimited loan in India at six per cent, at par, free of Indian income-tax, repayable at par in 1927-28.

GAMBLING IN B.N. BORNEO.

TENDERS FOR MONOPOLY CONTROL.

London, June 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill, replying to Col. Wedgwood, said that the British North Borneo Co., in order to restrict gambling, invited tenders for monopoly control of gambling rights throughout the territory, not merely among Chinese coolies on estates as suggested. The revenue derived from this source last year amounted to £10,500.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE INDISPOSED.

SUFFERING FROM HEART WEAKNESS AND PTOMAIN POISONING.

London, June 20th.

Lord Northcliffe has returned from the Continent, and has been advised to undergo a course of treatment on account of heart weakness accentuated by an attack of ptomaine poisoning.

BRITISH NATIONAL ACTS.

AMENDING BILL INTRODUCED.

London, June 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Shortt (Home Secretary) introduced a Bill amending the British nationality Acts in regard to the acquisition of British nationality by persons born outside his Majesty's Dominions.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL SIR LEWIS BEAUMONT.

London, June 20th.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, G.C.B., at the age of 75 years.

[The deceased, who entered the navy as long ago as 1869, had seen much service. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific 1899-1900, and Commander-in-Chief, Australia, 1901-3. He retired in 1912.]

FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR'S DEATH.

New York, June 20th.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederic Penfield, formerly American Ambassador to Austria.

CANADA APPROVES WASHINGTON TREATIES.

OTTAWA, May 20th.

The House of Commons has approved the Washington Treaties.

GENEVA-MOSCOW AERIAL SERVICE.

Geneva, June 20th.

An aeroplane service from Geneva to Moscow starts regularly on July 1st.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH AND SPIRITUALISM.

A NOT PROVEN VERDICT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, May 17th.

Two years ago the Church of Scotland appointed a Committee to investigate "Supernormal" Phenomena, and there has just been published the result of their excursion into the realm of the occult. Shortly put, their testimony is negative. Their finding may be described as "not proven," accompanied by a caution, and an admission that, for reaching positive results, the inquiry ought to have been in the hands of "highly trained specialists, and prolonged over a considerable number of years." This sentence is a sign of how far we have travelled into the scientific age; for the time is not so long past when the Churches advanced and exercised the claim to be themselves the "highly-trained specialists," and even the sole judges, on this particular subject.

The report provides significant and valuable evidence of the power of suggestion, and of auto-suggestion, in fixing the impressions and beliefs of mankind. But although the members of the Committee who believed in spiritualism may have found their faith confirmed, the experiences through which they all passed "produced no conviction favourable to spiritualism in the minds of those who had not been previously convinced." On the contrary, most of them found among these experiences "some which they regarded as suspicious," so that "a strong presumption exists in the judgment of those members of the group" that in certain cases "conscious fraud was practised," while all of them seem to be of opinion that in demonstrations which give easy opportunities for fraud, this and other forms of deceit are not adequately guarded against. On the whole, this report of two years' investigations of the Church of Scotland's Committee is not likely to be widely quoted in spiritualistic propaganda.

The modern high priest of the supernatural, following with suspicious closeness the ways and methods of the magicians and necromancers of all ages, call up their spirits and work their wonders most successfully in the dark, or in a "sympathetic" and "eagerly expectant" atmosphere, where there is readiness to believe, and often complete surrender of the will and the intelligence to the surrounding influence. No clear answer was given to the questions put by the Committee,—"How the supposed spirit originated the air vibrations? Was the effect due to 'borrowing the larynx of the medium, or the materialisation of the vocal apparatus of the discarnate speaker?' They were asked to believe that a middle link was required for communication with the 'discarnate' world—a third entity interposed between the 'medium' who is not a direct medium, and the spirit of the deceased. Who, and what, is this tertium quid, which belongs to no category of which observation, reason, or even tradition can form any conception? 'To postulate a familiar spirit, benevolent or malevolent, in an alleged spiritual sphere; to assume that this invisible assistant had the power to summon the greatest or the least of the blessed dead, are assumptions that require, but have not received, any vindication from adequate testimony.' The general conclusion arrived at seems to be that 'further investigation' may be the duty of the Church as well as of science. And both have a long-road to travel before they can reach ground where it will be competent for them to pronounce definitely that there is more in spiritualism than conscious or unconscious illusion.

LITERARY DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA.

The increasing demand for Western literature in China, and the remarkable changes that are taking place in Chinese language and literature, were referred to at a meeting of the Christian Literature Society for China in Glasgow. More important than any external revolution, it was stated, was the revolution in thought that was proceeding before their eyes, and by the abandonment of the classical language for the vernacular and the use of the phonetic script in place of the old Chinese character, in which every word had a separate sign, the educated public was bound to increase.

Principal Sir Donald MacAlister stated that his interest in China and Chinese literature was of long standing. He recalled that when Sir Thomas Wade, after 40 years' historic service to China and this country, resigned his Ambassadorship in Peking to become Professor of Chinese at Cambridge, he (the Principal) was his first and for a long time his only pupil. The great expansions of medical missions in China, and the propagation thereof, Western methods of teaching and practice, made possible by the united efforts of British and American Missionary Societies, had led to the production of many translations and adaptations of standard medical works into Chinese. Recently he had authorised the translation of the British Pharmacopoeia on condition that the translation satisfied him.

The old exclusiveness of literary China had gone, and, in Sir Donald's opinion, some good things had gone with it. But it had left China as it never was before open, to the influx of Western ideas and Western literature. Not the scholar and the pundit alone, but the man in the street and in the fields, had taken to reading. Newspapers were multiplying; vernaculars were increasingly used for literary purposes; and now the officially recognised phonetic script brought the written word to an intelligible form to millions of previously illiterate men and women. The oligarchy of learning, jealously fostered by the old classical traditions, had given way to the democracy of letters "in widest commonality spread." This created a vast

opportunity, but it created an opportunity for evil as well as for good. A revolution had become inevitable; and, like all revolutions, it had worked harm as well as benefit to the people. The whole world was in a ferment, and the world of China the fermentation was straining and bursting the old bottles.

NOVA'S ORIENTAL CHINA.

The fine Chinese porcelain collected in the Far East and brought to the mansion-house of Raith, in Fifeshire, early in the 18th century, is to be sold in London next month, by direction of Viscount Novar.

FRED'S DAUGHTER DIVORCED.

Decree of divorce on the ground of desertion was granted by Lord Anderson in the Scottish Court of Session at the instance of Captain Alexander Duncan Cumming Russell, at present in the service of the League of Nations, Geneva, against the Hon. Juliet Mary Evelyn Stanhope Gardner or Russell, a daughter of the late Lord Burchclere.

BONAR LAW'S MEMORY.

For many years, long before Mr. Bonar Law went to Parliament, merely a member of a Glasgow debating society he has been noted for his clearness, and the way in which he gets point after point in regular sequence. He never uses so much as a half-sheet of notepaper. The ease with which he marshals his arguments and disposes of one point before he addresses himself to another, giving the impression that he has never omitted anything he intended to say, is always a matter of admiration. No one can do this so well unless, perhaps, Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Bonar Law has one little trick which it would be incorrect to describe as a memory system,—he is above all that sort of business but he has a way of dealing with quotations and references which is almost a system, and which I think must be of his own invention. As a rule he can make his references and quotations from memory, but sometimes he takes the precaution to write out the extract, and plant it in a convenient pocket. The way in which he manipulates these extracts is very neat; he never loses them or keeps his audience waiting. This is how he proceeds. He comes to the point in his speech when he requires his first extract or quotation, he slips his finger and thumb into his right-hand bottom waistcoat pocket and at once is provided with the ammunition. When he comes to the second quotation he finds it ready in (let us say) his left-hand waistcoat pocket. His third and fourth ones are distributed in his coat or trouser pockets, and the cleverness with which they are produced gives one the sense of a conjuring trick.

A MINOR OF DISRUPTION TIMES.

Lord Sands has been reviewing a biography of the Rev. Dr. Cameron Lees, of St. Giles, Edinburgh, and to illustrate the state of Church affairs in the Highlands after the Disruption, he tells this story of the parish of Carnoch. Only two members were left to the Church of Scotland, all the others having joined the Free Church. These two were the local factor and another gentleman, and they used regularly to repair to the church upon Sunday. And every Sunday the same thing happened. The minister, key in hand, met them near the church, and suggested that it would be warmer in the manse. Before the service began in the manse, the minister regularly offered them a choice. Would they have a sermon of his own or a sermon out of a book? Regularly the choice was a sermon out of a book, and regularly the minister's reply was, "Yes, I think that will be much better." On the conclusion of the service the minister entertained the congregation with bread and cheese and water mingled with a curious liquid which is said to be extracted from barley.

OBITUARY.

At Millport, on the 12th May, Captain J. B. Horie, late of China.

At View Park Row, Dumfrieshire, on the 14th May, Helen Cathcart Smith, wife of the late George Smith, of Shanghai, and daughter of the late William Hamilton, of North Park, Glasgow.

NEW PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

It was a novel demonstration that took place lately after a luncheon given by Sir Charles H. H. M.P. at the Hotel Metropole. Dr. Charles Gabel, one of the chief surgeons of the Dental School at Paris, came over to present "a gasoherm," an apparatus invented by Dr. Fabret, of Nice, which makes possible the immediate treatment of the most sensitive tooth without the slightest pain to the patient and without either inhalation or injection. Inhalation, known to the layman as "gas," means loss of consciousness, and "injection" on that account, injection means a complicated technique not free from a certain measure of discomfort and pain. The new appliance avoids either. A gentle stream of oxygen is continuously played upon the tooth to be treated, and anaesthesia is arrived at progressively by a regulated process of freezing. The demonstration, which will be given during the next four weeks in different parts of the country, is valuable as showing how public health must benefit from the invention, for that it must be for the benefit of dentistry, there can be no doubt. Dr. Gabel gave a detailed explanation of the gasoherm, and pointed out that it could drill the most sensitive tooth without pain in a few moments. Progressive refrigeration, he said, was the underlying principle of the system. He regretted that he could not recommend it for extraction, as the method tended to make the tooth brittle, with the consequent danger of its being broken in the process.

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BEARDS.

WILL THERE BE EPIDEMIC OF WHISKERS?

We are warned by one of the prophets of fashion that beards are to be worn once more. Upon what signs and tokens the prediction is founded does not appear, says the *Daily Telegraph*, which proceeds:—It is hardly to be contended that the beard has become a more common object, or that in social intercourse a new interest in beards is to be observed; but we would not discredit the prophet. What the impulse is which inspires one century with a desire for beards is as much a mystery as that craving for the razor which marks another. No man knows why beards grew again in Victorian England after two hundred years of shaving. It is easy to say that King Edward VII. set the fashion, but that only puts the difficulty in another manner. We cannot tell why the Prince of Wales of Queen Victoria's reign should have chosen to wear what no King had worn since Charles I. But the changes of fashion have been many, even in our own land. We will not inquire why Pericles wore a beard, but not Julius Cæsar, or why no Pope before Julius II. had suffered hair to grow upon his chin. According to the Bayeux tapestry, Edward the Confessor had a beard, but not Harold. The Normans who came over with the Conqueror were clean-shaven, but it was a new fashion in Normandy. Though a vehement prelate called bearded men "filthy goats and bristly Saracens," there was for four hundred years no dominant fashion in England. Moustaches, beards, and shaven faces were all to be found. Henry V. made shaving the rule until beards came in again with Henry VIII. But, lest any man is alarmed by that precedent, let us add that the first Defender of the Faith was only following a European fashion sanctioned by the Pope Julius II. afterwards and the Emperor Charles V. The Elizabethans were bearded, and very elaborately, for they cut their beards to all manner of shapes, perfumed them, dyed them, starched them, powdered them. Under the first Stuarts the beard became a chin tuft. By the beginning of the eighteenth century every man was clean shaven. At the end of it moustaches and whiskers were coming in again. At first these decorations were military. Everybody remembers how Clive Newcome, who was only a painter, amused the Marquis of Fariniosh by wearing moustaches. In the middle of the century Dickens went abroad clean-shaven and grew himself a pair. "They are beautiful, beautiful," he wrote. "Without them life would be a blank." George IV. ventured upon whiskers, but William IV. shaved clean. In the year 1840 George Frederick Muntz, who, to be sure, was a desperate Radical, brought a "huge black beard" into the House of Commons, where such a thing had not been seen for two centuries, and timid folk expected the immediate end of all things. The Prince Consort let hair grow on his face, and whiskers became longer and longer; but even in 1857 people thought it desperately bold of Livingstone to "leave the prejudices of his countrymen" by wearing a moustache, and within the last forty years a bishop was blamed for wearing a beard. Who knows what the next turn of fashion may be? Until the war it seemed that the clean-shaven face was likely to become the rule once more. The war's crop of moustaches still flourishes, and anything may happen next—even a new Dundreary.

YOU MAY LIBEL YOUR WIFE. RECORDER ACQUITS A HUSBAND.

Can a man libel his wife?

This question had to be decided by the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Old Bailey on May 16th.

William Anthony Barter, aged thirty-four, a draughtsman, was indicted for publishing a defamatory libel concerning his wife, Elsie Alice.

Mr. Frederick Levy, defending, submitted that the indictment was bad because no offence was disclosed. He quoted the leading case on the subject, in which it was held that a married woman could not take proceedings against her husband for defamatory libel. Mr. Levy moved that the indictment be quashed.

The Recorder (reading from the decision referred to): "A libel might raise angry passions and a desire for revenge, which might lead to a breach of the peace." I suppose the learned judge thought the angry passions ought to be settled in the domestic forum?

Mr. Levy: That is what he suggests.

The Recorder: If a man hits his wife, she has a remedy. But if he inflicts the more severe injury of writing libellous postcards she has no remedy.

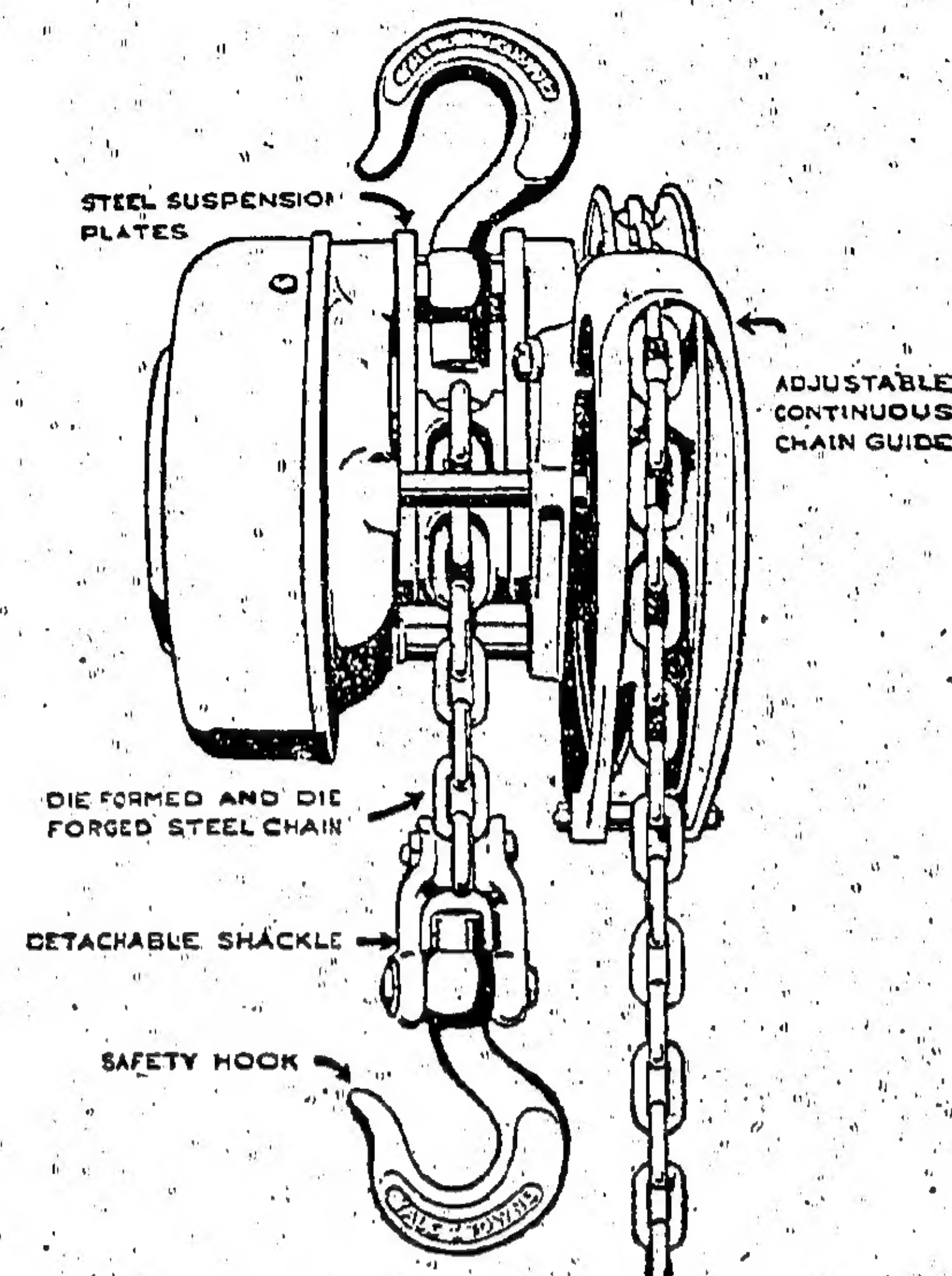
Mr. Levy said that Barter desired him to say that he was sincerely sorry that he had caused his wife pain. He had written a letter from Brixton Prison which contained such phrases as: "I solemnly promise not to repeat the statements." "In consideration of this apology I crave the honour of forgiveness." Mr. Levy said he desired to withdraw any imputation against the wife.

The Recorder referred to the libel as cowardly and unmanly. The indictment was quashed, and Barter was discharged.

Speaking in the chapel at Criccieth on a recent Sunday evening, Mr. Lloyd George said that if he had climbed the mountain of honour and service, he could assure them that the mountain was not, after all, the most pleasant place to live upon. The higher you climbed the colder it became and you were exposed to the storm and tempest.

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On a charge of sedition the Roman Catholic Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, Mgr. Liston, has been committed for trial.

Says a German organ:—Definite figures can now be given about Germany's losses in the Great War. They were 1,808,556 killed and 4,946,779 wounded. The war lasted 1,023 days so that an average daily total was 1,114 killed and 2,816 wounded. As the total of German troops used was 13 millions out of seven was killed.

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THE MYSTERY OF MARS. ASTRONOMER'S THEORIES.

If any Martian could look at us through a telescope, and view the earth as we view Mars, he would observe how the colour of our earth changes with the seasons. He would see how the verdure of spring, the brilliant time, gives way to the gold and purple of autumn, and that to the blackness and snowy whiteness of the season of sleep and death. "Vegetation!" he would say. And going on to argue that the animal is the corollary of the vegetable, he would teach his children that our earth is peopled by gods, men, or beasts.

That is how our professors argue about Mars, and come to a triumphant conclusion that it is habitable. For the colours of Mars, as viewed through a telescope, change seasonably, owing to vegetation. We can almost see the Martian vegetables breaking into leaf. Through a telescope Mars appears as a globe crowned with white spots—Polar caps—and spread with blue-green patches—areas of vegetation—on an orange ground—desert—and covered by a network of lines stretching from pole to pole, each line joining another which connects with a third, and so on over the entire world—the famed canals.

In Mars the day is about forty minutes longer than ours. The seasons are wonderfully like ours but in length nearly double, the year consisting of 687 of our days. The Polar caps melt in the summer to form again in the winter. Melting they are bordered by blue but not much. There are no mountains and no great seas. But there are clouds, and often dust storms. The climate is cold, but most of the surface is above freezing point. The sky is usually perfectly clear, like that of a dry, desert land. The weather is as warm as with us, and successive Martian years bring early and late seasons.

These are some of the main articles of the Martian creed as they are set forth by the American astronomer, Professor Lowell, in his work, "Mars" (Macmillan & Co.).

OLDER THAN THE EARTH. The blue-green regions, he tells us, were formerly thought to be seas, but they cannot be seas, because they change in that according to seasons and show certain permanent marks. The colour comes and goes, as that of vegetation would in growth and decay. "Vast areas change from blue-green to ochre. One it was thought that this meant the transference of thousands of tons of some substance. Now it is put down to the quiet turning of the leaf under autumn's fiery touch. Vegetation would mean carbonic acid, oxygen, and nitrogen in the Martian atmosphere."

It seems that Mars, like the moon, has passed through the stage at which our earth finds itself to-day, with oceans an sea, and we may follow it to a water less age. Our oceans have been dwindling since aridic times. In Mars we may see a mirror of our own future. It is the brick-red tracks that give Mars its fiery tint to the naked eye. Through the telescope they look just like our deserts, the Sahara or the Painted Desert of Arizona, that land of lambent suffron. Three-fifths of the whole surface of the planet is desert. There are 55,000,000 square miles of Mars. Travellers of our own Sahara can best picture what Mars is like, and what its waterless condition must mean. To the Martian there must be terrible significance in the word desert.

He must need water very badly, since his only supply, apart from what may be in the air, comes from the melting of the snowcaps. Naturally he would make every effort to build lines of water communication. Knowing his conditions, we should expect his country to be a network of canals. The inference, says Professor Lowell, that the canals are artificial is "forthright."

CANALS 20 MILES WIDE. They run for thousands of miles unwaveringly, as far relatively as from London to Bombay. They suggest a spider's web seen against the grass of a spring morning, a mesh of fine reticulated lines that compass the globe, of uniform width, exceeding tenacity, and great length, and as dead straight as if laid down by rule and compass. No planet shows the like. The range from a mile or two in width to thirty miles, and one named Eumecides-Orcus, is 3,500 miles long. Where the lines intersect round dots appear—oases, measuring about a hundred miles. The aim of the canal system seems to be to tap the snowcaps for the water there let loose semi-annually and distribute it.

All along the canals vegetation flourishes in season, fed by the water, vegetation that fades away when the first frosts and shows are due. The presence of the flora is ground for suspecting a fauna. Vegetable and animal are co-existent on earth, where a scanty flora means a poor fauna. Animals eat plants, and really exist, in the ultimate, on nothing else. Without plants animals would soon cease to exist. All our life comes back to vegetation. And plants are beholden to animals for processes that in turn make their own life possible—it is the lowly worm that makes the soil.

That life with us came out of the sea finds a possible parallel in the Martian sea that once existed. Martian life then had the "where-with" to begin, and having air and water it had the "where-with" to continue.

Why is it, if that life exists, the astronomer never see a live Martian? Possibly because he is too small. From a great height no animal life would be seen on our earth, though vegetation might be visible: flora usually overtops fauna. But the work of animals can be seen, though we ourselves have nothing to compare to the Martian's canals.

Professor Lowell concludes: "Mars is large enough to have begotten vegetation and small enough to be already old. All that we know of the physical state of the planet points to the possibility of both vegetable and animal life existing there, and, furthermore, that this life should be of a relatively high order is possible. Nothing contradicts this. That Mars is inhabited by beings of some sort or other, we may consider as certain."

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| TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "KWONGSANG" | Friday, 23rd June, Noon |
| MANILA | "WINGSANG" | Friday, 23rd June, 3 p.m. |
| HAIPHONG via HOIHOW | "LEESANG" | Tuesday, 27th June, Daylight |
| HANGKOW via SWATOW | "CHAKSANG" | Tuesday, 27th June, Noon |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "WALSING" | Wednesday, 28th June, Noon |
| TIENTSIN | "CHONGSANG" | Wednesday, 28th June, Noon |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "TUNGSHING" | Friday, 30th June, Noon |
| SHANGHAI MOU & NORE | "KUTSANG" | Monday, 3rd July, Noon |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA | "KUMSANG" | Friday, 7th July, 8 p.m. |

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| S.S. "GLENIFFER" | 4th July, GENOA, LONDON, HULL, ANTWERP & HAMBURG. | |
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 20th.
Raccine, British str., 3,081 tons, Capt. L. T. Lucas, from Balikpapan, with fuel oil and general cargo—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Hui Ping, Chinese str., 1,490 tons, Capt. T. K. Nicol, from Hong Kong Bay, with salt—Hing Lee & Co.
Kiangyung, British str., 1,425 tons, Capt. W. F. Richard, from Shanghai, with a general cargo—J.M. & Co.
Lushan Joss, Japanese str., 1,506 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Shanghai, with a general cargo—N.Y.K.
Pyrhus, British str., 1,522 tons, Capt. Geo. T. Clark, from Singapore, with a general cargo—H. & S.
 June 21st.
Amherst, Chinese str., 211 tons, Capt. Chan Hin, from Hoihow, with a general cargo—On Fat S.S. Co.
Arakan, Dutch str., 2,291 tons, Capt. S. van Rinkel, from San Francisco, with a general cargo—J.M. & Co.
Beledi, British str., 2,009 tons, Capt. E. Waters, from Singapore, with a general cargo—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Derwent, British str., 1,569 tons, Capt. C. E. Henscheid, from Saigon, with rice—Thai Thuan & Co.
Doylestown, American str., 1,810 tons, Capt. H. S. Bauer, from Singapore, with a general cargo—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Hakshun, British str., 1,500 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Poochow, with a general cargo—Douglas S.S. Co.
Hanquing, British str., from Canton.
Real Han, Chinese str., 102 tons, Capt. J. Freymunt, from Bangkok, with rice—Kin Tee Loos.
Hydrant, British str., 501 tons, Capt. W. J. Colton, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Laijin Joss, Japanese str., 2,029 tons, Capt. T. Morishige, from Keelung, with coal and general cargo—O.S.K.
Kawa, British str., 1,112 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Swatow, none—B. & S.
Kwangshun, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. G. P. Cole, from Bangkok, with a general cargo—B. & S.
Pasani, Norwegian str., 774 tons, Capt. Fyng, from Swatow, none—Kwang Nigun Seng.
Singang, British str., 1,915 tons, Capt. W. Shann, from Shanghai, with a general cargo—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

June 21st.
Hanyang, for Shanghai.
Huoh Kwi, for Saigon.
Kanchow, for Amoy.
Kashan Maru, for Canton.
Kashan Maru, for Takao.
Pyrhus, for Shanghai.
Singang, for Canton.
Tenchi, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Hydrant*, from Swatow, Mr. W. P. Gray.
 Per s.s. *Kain Maru*, from Keelung, etc., Messrs. W. Brackstedt and M. Ammann.

DEPARTURES.
 Per P. & O. s.s. *Delhi*, on June 21st: Mr. and Mrs. Van Houten, Miss A. Harper, Mrs. Amilton, Mrs. Parlow, Miss Parlow, Mr. J. Flint, Mrs. S. A. Lane, Miss Gove, Miss Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKinlay, Capt. Russell, Sub-Lt. Aldridge, Sub-Lt. Jefferson, Mr. J. Swicker, Mr. Crommelin, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ogden, Mr. E. H. King, Mr. M. F. Garratt, Mr. D. Y. Rosenbaum, Mr. Moore, Mr. C. J. G. J. Rankin, Mr. E. Woldijk, Mr. C. D. Jackson, Mr. S. E. Nissim, Bishop, and Mrs. H. J. Lester-Smith, Mr. R. F. For, Mr. J. P. Ennis, Mr. P. Dowling, Mr. C. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Carlin, Mr. S. J. S. Parr, Mr. Wm. T. Webb, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. E. R. W. Manger, Mr. Bryant, Capt. Hart, Mr. Eiman, Mr. Burgess, Mr. G.P.O. Lillywhite, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stalker, Mr. and Mrs. Ventura, Mr. A. W. Atcham, Mr. G. G. G. Holmes, Mrs. N. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Sinclair, Stoker E. F. Page and Stoker E. F. Smythe.
 Per T.K.K. s.s. *Taiyo Maru*, on June 21st: Mrs. A. C. Beck, Miss Edna Blackburn, Mr. H. M. Burgess, Mrs. E. F. Fables, Mr. Wm. N. Gray, Mrs. E. J. Hudson, Master J. Hudson, Mr. Donald Heape, Mr. B. C. Hale, Mrs. H. Jones, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. James, Mr. K. E. Lath, Miss A. Logan, Mrs. A. J. Parsons, Mr. Frank Strahan, Miss A. Uphart, Mr. A. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White, Mr. J. M. Aker, Mr. George H. Blake, Mr. M. L. Cotta, Mr. C. W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Ida Gordon, Mr. Kartar Ram Garcha, Mr. John Conrad Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Starn, Mrs. L. Thomas, and many Chinese and Japanese saloon passengers.
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Taiyo Maru*, on June 21st: Mr. T. F. Feltner, Mr. W. N. Cuthbertson, Mr. M. Shizuka, Mr. Y. Shearburn, Mr. D. Benjamin, Mr. S. Michael, Mr. W. Mackel, Mr. S. S. Norton, Brig-General and Mrs. H. W. Grimwade, Mr. J. Grimwade, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Davis, Miss J. Russell, Miss F. M. Staunton, Mr. W. D. M. Porter, Mr. C. T. Davis, Miss E. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Fluch, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Jordan, Sir Wm. and Lady Brunyate, Mr. G. Sh. Heaps, Mr. J. John Symonds, Miss A. B. Cane, Mr. J. Swindells, Mr. H. T. Grimwade, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goldsmith, Miss G. Grimwade, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dawkins, Mrs. W. E. Harston, Miss E. Hogg, Miss A. B. Nisbet, Mrs. E. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. R. Cane, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Leggatt, Mr. Palmer.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Beledi (Bor Line), due June 21st.
Ceylon Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 24th.
Empress of Japan, due June 23rd, 7 a.m.
Japan (B.L.), due July 5th.
Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 22nd.
Morioka Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 23rd.
Siberia Maru (T.K.K.), due July 1st.
St. Adens (E. & A.), due July 3rd.
Tenchi (N.A.A.L.), due July 15th.
Tynderus (Blue Funnel), due June 21st.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Agamemnon* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on June 18th for London, Antwerp and Hamburg.
 The s.s. *Tynderus* (Blue Funnel), from Pacific Coast due here on June 21st from Kutchinotau.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

Britain's maritime predominance is shown in striking fashion in the return of Suez Canal traffic for 1921. Of the total tonnage of over 18,000,000 which passed through the waterway, no less than 62.9 per cent. was British. The details are as follows:—

| | No. of Vessels | Net tonnage |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| British | 2,415 | 11,307,019 |
| German | 33 | 170,820 |
| United States | 147 | 571,840 |
| Belgian | 4 | 6,887 |
| Brazilian | 7 | 36,453 |
| Chinese | 4 | 12,465 |
| Danish | 53 | 231,227 |
| Egyptian | 5 | 4,307 |
| Spanish | 11 | 30,438 |
| French | 211 | 967,746 |
| Greek | 19 | 50,024 |
| Italian | 245 | 934,146 |
| Japanese | 237 | 1,042,286 |
| Mexican | 1 | 825 |
| Dutch | 439 | 2,031,625 |
| Norwegian | 63 | 238,848 |
| Norwegian | 5 | 20,019 |
| Russian | 4 | 11,353 |
| Swedish | 30 | 205,051 |
| Czech-Slovak | 1 | 4,373 |
| Yugo-Slav | 7 | 24,085 |
| Totals | 3,975 | 18,118,899 |

The 2,415 vessels flying the British flag comprised 1,692 merchant ships, 200 mail steamers, 217 warships and transports, seventy Government-chartered vessels, and 239 ships in ballast. A total of 203,199 passengers passed through the canal, of whom 105,427 were military, 178,277 were civilian, and 11,495 were classed as "special."

THE NEW "FU KWANG."

The triple screw motor vessel *Fu Kwang*, which has been built by the Rotterdam Drydock Co. to the order of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd., London, recently completed a successful trial trip. The vessel's principal dimensions are: Length 311 ft., 6 in.; breadth, 37 ft.; depth, 17 ft.; twelve deck, 7 ft.; and she has a gross tonnage of 1,101. The vessel is built to Lloyd's 100 A1 class for carrying petroleum in bulk and is designed to carry 1,000 tons deadweight on a draught of 31 ft. 3 in. She is divided into twelve watertight compartments, four of which are utilized as main tanks and one as a fuel tank. The two decks and forehold are arranged for carrying petroleum in cases. There are four watertight sliding doors fitted to the forehold, to facilitate the handling of the cases. The propelling machinery consists of three motors, made by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor & Co. The main dimensions of the four-cylinder motors are 420 mm. cylinder diameter, with 80 mm. stroke. The vessel has a speed of about 101 knots, and is fitted with electric light. The lighting set consists of a dynamo, which can be driven either from an auxiliary motor or from a steam engine. For steam delivery to the auxiliaries a donkey boiler is fitted of the Scottish type, fitted for burning oil.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 21st at 12.15.—Pressure has increased considerably from N.E. Japan to Vladivostok and slightly from Formosa to Hongkong. It has decreased slightly in the vicinity of Shanghai, where a depression has formed. There is also a depression over Toking.
 Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 21st June, 3.56 inch. Total since January 1st, 24.26 inches, against an average of 34.10 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—
 District: S. winds, moderate; overcast, occasional rain.
 Formosa Channel: S. to variable winds, moderate.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lanchow) No. 1.
 South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lanchow) No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 21st.

| | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. | On Date at 5 a.m. | On Date at 9 p.m. |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Barometer | 29.99 | 29.84 | 29.68 | 29.68 |
| Thermometer | 81 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| Humidity | 61 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| Wind direction | SW | SW | SW | NW |
| "Force" | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| West Wind | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| South Wind | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.32 |

Highest open-air Temperature on 20th—84.
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 21st—55.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd to 28th June, 1922.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | High Water | | Low Water | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | Time | Height | Time | Height |
| Thurs | 22 | 6.44 | 6.3 | 0.39 | 2.4 |
| | | 7.01 | 4.1 | 1.12 | 1.6 |
| Fri | 23 | 7.16 | 6.8 | 1.15 | 2.4 |
| | | 8.42 | 4.1 | 2.30 | 0.6 |
| Satur | 24 | 7.53 | 7.3 | 1.10 | 2.4 |
| | | 9.31 | 4.2 | 2.28 | 0.4 |
| Sun | 25 | 8.36 | 7.6 | 2.28 | 2.4 |
| | | 10.19 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 0.1 |
| Mon | 26 | 9.23 | 7.7 | 4.47 | 0.2 |
| | | 10.12 | 7.7 | 3.43 | 0.2 |
| Tues | 27 | 10.12 | 7.7 | 3.43 | 0.2 |
| | | 11.12 | 7.5 | 4.30 | 0.2 |
| Wed | 28 | 11.12 | 7.5 | 4.30 | 0.2 |

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

| From Hongkong | Arrive Vancouver | From Canada | Due England |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Empress Japan | June 28 | July 19 | Empress Scotland July 25 |
| Empress Asia | July 18 | July 31 | Empress France Aug. 8 |
| Empress Canada | July 27 | Aug. 14 | Empress Scotland Aug. 22 |
| Empress Russia | Aug. 10 | Aug. 28 | Empress France Sept. 5 |
| Empress Australia | Aug. 24 | Sept. 11 | Empress Scotland Sept. 19 |
| Empress Asia | Sept. 7 | Sept. 25 | Empress France Oct. 3 |

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily. Special train Vancouver to Chicago leaves immediately after ship's arrival. Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address: GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
 OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN" "ARMANESTAN"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07
 Maximum Rate U.S.G. \$620.50

First Class Accommodation Throughout

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "CHINA"

August 10th. July 6th.

Tahiti Service

SAN FRANCISCO TO TAHITI

S.S. "NILE" July 22nd. August 31st.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "GORJISTAN" S.S. "ARMANESTAN"

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports

C. T. SURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT.

FRANCIS BUILDING, 105 HONG KONG STREET.

TELEPHONE: PASSENGER DEPT., 30. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT, No. 2161.

CABLE ADD: "CHIMAIL."

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

for NEW YORK & BOSTON

1. "BOWES CASTLE" sailing on or about 30th June.

2. "EGREMONT CASTLE" about 2nd half of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been reopened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

1. "NIPPON" sailing on or about 23rd June.

2. "NIPPON" sailing about middle of July.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

1. "UNLARI" sailing second half of June.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

N. Y. K.

RAILWAY THROUGH TO ALTERNATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada

SHIZUOKA MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Calling Keelung) Wednesday, 26th July, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

BAKOZAKI MARU Friday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM & BRAKE Tuesday, 4th July.

MATSUYE MARU Tuesday, 27th June.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA.

TSURUGA MARU Tuesday, 27th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

YOSHINO MARU Tuesday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA.

DELEGUA MARU Thursday, 29th June.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE

SOMBA via Singapore and Colombo.

CEYLON MARU Sunday, 25th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOKA MARU Sunday, 25th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Friday, 14th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUMOTO MARU Monday, 3rd July.

KAMO MARU Monday, 10th July, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 392 & 393. K. E. KAMEI Manager.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"West O'Row" Due Hongkong 20th June.

"West Farallon" Leaves Hongkong 23rd June.

"West Farallon" Due Hongkong 18th July.

Leaves Hongkong 14th July.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.

SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

"Apus" Due Hongkong 1st July.

Leaves Hongkong 3rd July.

"West Ivan" Due Hongkong 24th July.

Leaves Hongkong 26th July.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for 1st Floor, Powell's Building,

Phone No. 3008.

JAPAN-CHINA-Philippines.

INDO-CHINA-STRITS & JAVA G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI Direct.

24th June.

1st Class Fare to Singapore:—\$100.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

City of Manchester... 15th July... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

City of Glasgow... 2nd July... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.
For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or RINE & Co., CANTON

General Agents.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

JOHAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

City of Manchester... 15th July... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
City of Glasgow... 2nd July... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.
For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

SUTHERLAND & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------|------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA... | "CHAMBERD" | 15,000 | On or about 23rd June. |
| | "ANDRE LEBON" | 22,000 | On or about 7th July. |
| MARSKILLER, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID... | "AZAY LE RIDEAU" | 15,000 | On or about 27th June. |
| | "ARMAND BEHIO" | 11,000 | On or about 11th July. |
| | "CHAMBERD" | 15,000 | On or about 25th July. |
| | "ANDRE LEBON" | 22,000 | On or about 8th Aug. |
| | "AMBOISE" | 15,000 | On or about 22nd Aug. |

COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI, FUKOW, HANKOW & TAKOU.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

A. JOHARD, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers serving good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and First in service, speed and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| SAIGON | — | Capt. W. C. Patterson | Friday, 23rd June, at 1 p.m. |
| HAIPHONG | — | Capt. J. S. Thomson | Tuesday, 27th June, at 1 p.m. |

Arrival and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near "Blake" Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO
General Managers.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO., LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

City of Manchester... 15th July... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

City of Glasgow... 2nd July... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office: No. 37, Bonham Strand, West. Tel. No. 155.

S. MITARAI, Agent, Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. No. 140.

P. & O. British India

Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| "KASHMIR" | 5,000 | 5th July | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "MIRZAPUR" | 5,500 | 5th July | (Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay) |
| "SUDAN" | 7,000 | 18th July | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "KASHMIR" | 5,000 | 18th July | (Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp) |
| "SARDINIA" | 4,500 | 18th Aug. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "DEVANHA" | 8,091 | 30th Aug. | do. |
| "NOVARA" | 6,850 | 13th Sept. | do. |
| "MACEDONIA" | 10,513 | 30th Sept. | (Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp) |
| "KALYAN" | 3,987 | 11th Oct. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "DONGOLA" | 4,056 | 25th Oct. | do. |
| "KHAYBER" | 5,000 | 8th Nov. | do. |
| "NAGOYA" | 7,000 | 22nd Nov. | do. |

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| "TORILLA" | 5,305 | 29th June | Calcutta via Singapore & Penang |
|-----------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 6th July | (Manila, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne) |
|-----------|-------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------|---------------------------|
| "SUDAN" | 7,000 | 4th July | Shanghai only. |
| "KASHGAR" | 5,000 | 1st July | Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 4th July | Kobe & Yokohama |
| "JAPAN" | 6,052 | 9th July | Shanghai & Kobe. |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Class Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket to Singapore or Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Messing not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

21, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES—Monthly three services via Singapore and Penang.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Monday, 10th July.

BUNDOO AIRS—via DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th July.

BOMBAY & COCHIN—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"GANGES MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th June.

DELHI & HANGKOW via SAIGON, & SINGAPORE.

"RUBEN MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"PARKING MARU" ... Saturday, 24th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Japan—Taking cargo to OYAMA and PORTS USA & CANADA.

"ARABIA MARU" (Taking Passenger) ... Friday, 7th July.

NEW YORK, PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Porto Rico & Colon.

"BUNDOO MARU" ... Friday, 23rd June.

NEW ORLEANS LINE—via SUEZ.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Thursday, 29th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

"KALU MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY ... Thursday, 29th June.

"SOSHI MARU" ... T. YABUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 4080.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain) 51, George's Building.

Telephone 2183. Telegrams: Far East.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

| For | Steamer | To Sail |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| AMOY & SHANGHAI | "KANCHOW" | On 22nd June, 10 a.m. |
| NINGPO & SHANGHAI | "KANSU" | On 22nd June, 4 p.m. |
| NINGPO & SHANGHAI | "WUHU" | On 23rd June, 4 p.m. |
| SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO | "SHANTUNG" | On 24th June, 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUICHANG" | On 24th June, noon. |
| SWATOW & AMOY | "KINGYUAN" | On 25th June, noon. |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE | "KWANGTUNG" | On 25th June, noon. |
| AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE | "KWANGCHOW" | On 26th June, noon. |
| SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO | "LIANGCHOW" | On 26th June, 4 p.m. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | "TAMING" | On 28th June, noon. |
| AMOY & SHANGHAI | "BOOCHOW" | On 1st July, 10 a.m. |
| PAKHOI & HAIPHONG | "KAIPOH" | On 2nd July, noon. |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE | "KINAN" | On 2nd July, noon. |

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"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

| STEAMER | TONS | LEAVE HONGKONG |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| "SIBERIA MARU" | 20,000 | July 8th. |
| "TENYO MARU" | ... | July 15th. |
| "KOREA MARU" | ... | July 22nd. |
| "SHINYO MARU" | ... | Aug. 5th. |
| "PERSEA MARU" (Omitting Shanghai) | 9,000 | Aug. 12th. |
| "TAIYO MARU" | 32,000 | Aug. 19th, 10.30 a.m. |

Calling at Dairen. Calling at Keelung.

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VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE. THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| STEAMER | TONS | LEAVE HONGKONG |
|---------------|------|----------------|
| "RAKUYO MARU" | ... | June 20th. |
| "GINYO MARU" | ... | Sept. 5th. |
| "ANYO MARU" | ... | October 5th. |

Only Manila. Only Keelung.

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| S.S. | LEAVE HONGKONG | ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" | July 5th | July 27th. |
| (formerly "GOLDEN STATE") | | |
| "PRESIDENT WILSON" | July 29th | Aug. 27th. |
| (formerly "EMPIRE STATE") | | |
| "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" | Aug. 2nd | Sept. 14th. |
| (formerly "HOOSIER STATE") | | |

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CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|--------------|-----|------------------|
| S.S. "JACOB" | ... | June 22nd/5 p.m. |
|--------------|-----|------------------|

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|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| "TAIYUAN" | 15th July. | 20th July. |

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SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

| FOR | STEAMER | TO SAIL |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|
| BANGKOK | "PIN SAMUD" | June, 25th 4 p.m. |
| BANGKOK | "LAEN SAMUD" | June, 29th 4 p.m. |

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